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Natural Resources and Energy
Minerals, Policy and Planning

TESTING OF DEEP PENETRATING GEOCHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

Howard Lahti,
Deep Search Exploration Technologies, Inc.

ISSN 1702-2649
ISBN 1-55236-978-1
April, 2003

Price: $6.00

Open File 2003-3

Testing of Deep Penetrating Geochemical Technology

Recommended citation:

Lahti, H. 2003. Testing of deep penetrating geochemical technology. New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources and Energy, Minerals, Policy and Planning Division, 106 p.

Prepared for:

Minerals, Policy and Planning Division
Department of Natural Resources and Energy
Province of New Brunswick

Hon. Jeannot Volpé
Minister of Natural Resources and Energy

April, 2003

104-00403/

New Nouveau
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Open File 2003-3

Testing of Deep Penetrating Geochemical Technology

Howard Lahti

This report has been prepared by Howard Lahti, Deep Search Exploration Technologies, Inc., of Fredericton, New Brunswick for the Province of New Brunswick. The document has been published as received from the author.
Value-added/Mineral Processing Program report received March, 2001.

Le présent rapport a été préparé par Howard Lahti, Deep Search Exploration Technologies, Inc., de Fredericton, en Nouveau-Brunswick à l'intention de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Le document a été publié sous la forme où il a été reçu de l'auteur.
Rapport du Programme de traitement des minéraux à valeur ajoutée reçu en mars 2001.

ISSN 1702-2649
ISBN 1-55236-978-1
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Price: $6.00

Testing of Deep Penetrating Geochemical Technology

Prepared For

Value Added/ Mineral Processing
VAMP Program
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March 16, 2001

Abstract

In January 2001 Deep Search Exploration Technologies Inc. obtained financial assistance from the New Brunswick Government under the VAMP (Value Added/Mineral Processing program. The funds were to be used to adapt and improve the SMX (Surface Microlayer) technology for use in New Brunswick and the rest of Canada.

This technology was successful in "seeing" through deep overburden in Nevada and identifying gold mineralization. The objectives of the research and tests were to accomplish the following: a) to demonstrate the superiority of the modified SMX method now called QPX (quantum particle extraction) over conventional geochemical methods in areas where both work and in areas with exotic cover where conventional geochemistry does not work. b) The second objective was to demonstrate the effectiveness of the QPVX (quantum particle vegetation extraction) to detect mineralization through glacially transported material. c) The third objective was to demonstrate to exploration companies here in New Brunswick and elsewhere the power of the QPX/QPVX in locating deeply buried base metal and precious metal deposits.

The scope of the work was divided as follows: a) Testing the QPX and QPVX over the Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB gold deposit and the adjacent Murgor Claim Block with high potential for gold mineralization. b) The Key Anacon East massive base metal sulphide deposit NB buried under at least 260 meters of glacial till and barren rock. c) Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Project Quebec (Strong magnetic Target) where the QPX method was tried out on lake sediment samples. d) La Treve 1 and 11 where the QPVX was used to demonstrate its effectiveness in northwestern Quebec to detect Cu-Ni-Pd-Pt mineralization covered with transported glacial till. Three types of sample media were used to demonstrate the effectiveness of DSET's new technology, soils, bark and lake sediments.

On the Freewest property the QPX showed a clear superiority over conventional geochemistry in identifying the main gold zone. Similarly, QPX and QPVX showed these methods could identify gold mineralization on the Murgor property through transported till and outwash sand. Conventional geochemistry did not clearly identify the main gold zone.

The QPX showed a very strong base metal (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag) and pathfinder (As, Hg and Ba) element anomaly over the Key Anacon East massive sulphide deposit. The conventional geochemistry did not give any significant response.

At Lac Colomb the QPX showed a very definitive geochemical anomaly over the western edge of a magnetic high. Conventional geochemical results did not identify any anomaly over the magnetic target.

At La Treve 1, the results for Pd-Pt shows the QPVX is 7 to 14 times more sensitive. This could be very important when exploring for very low concentrations of PGE. The QPVX method has direct use in New Brunswick to search for precious metals over ultramafic rocks such as found at Mechanic Settlement. This test was done in collaboration with Murgor.

The results of the QPVX survey from the La Treve 11 Pt-Pd prospect showed the effectiveness of this technology in identifying mineralization and enlarging the exploration target and discovering anomalous concentration of Pd-Pt and Cu vertically above an EM conductor.

The positive results of the above tests (with the financial assistance of VAMP) has put DSET Inc. in a strong position to provide the mineral exploration with a new geochemical tool to locate deeply buried economic grade mineralization in New Brunswick. Some of the QPX/QPVX data was presented at the Prospectors and Developers held in Toronto and the response has been very positive. Over 10 companies expressed interest in using the QPX/QPVX method in New Brunswick.

Résumé

En janvier 2001, le gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick accordait une aide financière à la compagnie Deep Search Exploration Technologies Inc., en vertu du PTMVA (Programme de traitement des minerais / à valeur ajoutée), pour réaliser des essais visant à adapter et améliorer la technologie d'EMCS (extraction dans la microcouche de surface) pour une utilisation au Nouveau-Brunswick et dans le reste du Canada.

Cette technologie a déjà permis de « voir » à travers des morts-terrains profondément enfouis au Nevada et à repérer un indice de minéralisation d'or. Les buts assignés de la recherche et des essais étaient les suivants : A) premièrement, démontrer que la méthode améliorée d'EMCS, maintenant appelée EPQ (extraction de particules quantiques), est supérieure aux méthodes géochimiques conventionnelles dans les milieux où les deux méthodes donnent de bons résultats et dans les milieux renfermant des matières végétales exotiques, où la géochimie conventionnelle ne produit pas de résultats; B) deuxièmement, démontrer l'efficacité de la méthode d'EPQV (extraction de particules quantiques végétales) pour déceler des indices de minéralisation dans les matériaux transportés par les glaces; C) troisièmement, démontrer aux sociétés d'exploration du Nouveau-Brunswick et d'ailleurs la capacité des techniques d'EPQ et d'EPQV pour localiser des gisements de métaux usuels et de métaux précieux profondément enfouis.

L'objet du marché était réparti de la manière suivante : A) tester les méthodes d'EPQ et d'EPQV sur le gisement d'or du ruisseau Clarence (N.-B.) de la Freewest Resources et sur le bloc de claims adjacent de la Murgor, qui ont un potentiel élevé de minéralisation aurifère; B) le gisement sulfuré massif de métaux usuels de Key Anacon Est (N.-B.), qui est enfoui sous au moins 260 mètres de till glaciaire et de roches stériles; C) le projet de la Murgor Resources au lac Colomb (Québec) (cible magnétique forte), pour tester la méthode d'EPQ sur des échantillons de sédiments lacustres; D) La Trêve 1 et 11, utilisation de la technique d'EPQV afin de démontrer son efficacité dans le nord-ouest du Québec pour détecter des indices de minéralisation de Cu-Ni-Pd-Pt gisant sous le till glaciaire transporté. Trois sortes de matériaux échantillons ont été utilisés pour démontrer l'efficacité de la nouvelle technologie de la compagnie DSET : sol, écorce et sédiments lacustres.

Sur la propriété de la Freewest, la technique d'EPQ s'est montrée définitivement supérieure à la géochimie conventionnelle pour l'identification de la principale zone aurifère. Les essais avec les méthodes d'EPQ et d'EPQV ont aussi montré que ces techniques pouvaient identifier la minéralisation d'or sur la propriété de la Murgor en « voyant » à travers le till transporté et le dépôt d'épandage fluvioglaciaire. La géochimie conventionnelle n'avait pas permis d'identifier clairement la principale zone aurifère.

L'EPQ a révélé une très forte présence de métaux usuels (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag) et un indicateur géochimique (AS, Hg et Ba) d'anomalie des éléments sur le gisement sulfuré massif de Key Anacon Est. La géochimie conventionnelle n'avait donné aucun résultat significatif.

Au lac Colomb, l'EPQ a révélé une anomalie géochimique absolue au-dessus de l'angle occidental d'une crête magnétique. Les résultats de l'analyse géochimique conventionnelle n'avaient identifié aucune anomalie au-dessus de la cible magnétique.

À La Trêve 1, les résultats de la recherche de Pd-Pt indiquent que l'EPQV est de 7 à 14 fois plus sensible. Une différence qui pourrait être très importante lorsque les concentrations de PGE sont très faibles. La méthode d'EPQV a été utilisée directement au Nouveau-Brunswick pour la recherche de métaux précieux au-dessus de roches ultramaffiques comme celles qu'on trouve à Mechanic Settlement. L'essai a été réalisé en collaboration avec Murgor.

Les résultats de l'analyse réalisée par EPQV sur la zone de production possible de Pt-Pd, à La Trêve 11, confirment l'efficacité de cette technologie pour identifier des indices de minéralisation et étendre la cible d'exploration, et pour découvrir des concentrations anomales de Pd-Pt et de Cu verticalement au-dessus d'un conducteur électromagnétique.

Les résultats positifs découlant des essais susmentionnés (réalisés avec l'aide financière du PTMVA) ont placé la société DSET Inc. dans une très bonne position pour effectuer l'exploration minérale avec un nouvel outil géochimique pouvant localiser des formations minérales à teneur exploitable profondément enfouies au Nouveau-Brunswick. Certaines données relatives à l'EPQ et à l'EPQV ont été présentées au congrès des prospecteurs et entrepreneurs tenu à Toronto, et leur réaction a été très positive. Plus de dix sociétés minières ont déclaré leur intérêt à utiliser la méthode d'EPQ et d'EPQV au Nouveau-Brunswick.

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Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the New Brunswick government for giving Deep Search Exploration Technologies Inc. financial assistance under the **VAMP** (value added/mineral processing program) to test the further development of the DSET INC QPX (Quantum Particle Extraction) method and the QPVX (Quantum Particle Vegetation Extraction).
Murgor Resources and Freewest Resources are thanked for their permission to use their geochemical data in this research.
The help in editing of the report, drafting of maps/figures and stimulating discussions by Richard Mann is gratefully acknowledged.

1) Introduction

1.1 Objectives

The main objective of this study is to improve the SMX^R (Surface Microlayer Extraction) technology that the author helped develop for use in Nevada in 1996 (arid to semi-arid climate) to "see" deeply buried gold deposits. There the technology could see through transported pediments. In New Brunswick the SMX^R has been modified and is called QPX (Quantum Particle Extraction).
The second objective involved conducting surveys to evaluate the effectiveness of sampling vegetation to detect both base and precious metal mineralization under exotic cover such as glacial till. This was done concurrently with the soil surveys. The technology developed for vegetation sampling (bark) is called QPVX (quantum Particle Vegetation Extraction. For background information a paper in Scientific America December Issue on microclusters (quantum dots-nanosize particles etc) is found in Appendix 3.
The third objective was to do tests (R&D) that would assist New Brunswick exploration companies and if successful would mean DSET (Deep Search Exploration Technologies) INC. would get more samples to process. To cope with the additional samples more staff would have to be hired and trained in the new technology. It is anticipated that the main benefit would be discovery of hidden mineral deposits by New Brunswick exploration companies. The discovery of even one new deposit would be of great benefit for employment and taxation for the New Brunswick government.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this project can be divided into the following:

a) QPX soil sampling on the Freewest Clarence Stream Gold Property in southern New Brunswick. Sampling was coordinated with the GSC. Sampling was done in the same sample location sites determined by Dr. Peter Friske who was the field supervisor for the GSC. The object of the GSC was to compare the results of the till and soil samples using the following methods: Enzyme Leach, MMI and conventional analysis using Aqua Regia digestion and AAS (atomic absorption spectrometer) finish. The QPX, Enzyme Leach and MMI (Mobile Metal Ions) use an ICP-MS for analysis.
b) QPX soil sampling and biogeochemical sampling on the Murgor Resources Inc Property near Mt. Pleasant in southern New Brunswick.
c) Vegetation (bark) sampling on Murgor's La Treve 1 and 11 Cu-Ni PGE property in Quebec and a lake sediment survey at Lac Colomb in Quebec.
In addition, this report will contain data from a soil survey carried out over the Key Anacon East MVS deposit in the Bathurst Camp of northern New Brunswick prior to the signing of the VAMP agreement. The author collected the soil samples over the Key Anacon deposit, Freewest Resources Inc. Clarence Stream gold deposit, and the Murgor Resources Inc. Mt. Pleasant Property and

the Murgor La Treve 1. For the La Treve 11 Project and the Lac Colomb Project the author was in the field to supervise the collection of the samples.
Severe snow conditions prevented vegetation sampling this winter in New Brunswick.

1.3 Background

1.3.1 Early Development of the SMX^R

The history of the SMX^R began in the early 1970's when Barringer Research Ltd. obtained R&D funds from Anglo American of South Africa to build and test and geochemical airborne system called AIRCHEM^R and a surface soil collection system called SURTRACE^R. The author joined Barringer in 1995 as a geochemist. After the prototype backpack SML (Surface Microlayer) devise was built (1997) to test the proof of principle the author tested the devise over ten areas in South Africa. In one area near the Kalahari Desert a geochemical soil anomaly was located over mineralization covered by transported soil. At this time Dr. A R Barringer started to use the expression Surface Microlayer Extraction or SMX^R. After this, tests were done over the Key Lake Uranium Deposit in Saskatchewan. However, this method could not detect mineralization under 5 meters of till or pediments. Also a more sensitive analytical instrument would be needed. The last tests were completed in 1984 when Anglo American ceased funding.

1.3.2 Present Development of the SMX^R Technology

Ten years passed before the SMX^R was resurrected. In January 1995 Barringer GeoSystems Inc. obtained R&D funds from Kennecott Mining and Exploration ($13 Million) to develop a deep penetrating airborne geophysical instrument and concurrently develop a deep penetrating geochemical method. This method had to "see" and detect gold mineralization through at least 100 meters of pediments in Nevada USA. In February 1995 the author was hired by Barringer GeoSystems Inc. in Golden Colorado as Director of Ground Geochemistry. The R&D of the **new SMX^R** based on the knowledge of microclusters (for an introduction to this science please read a article in Scientific America found in Appendix 5) was started in earnest in January 1996. By March a novel method was developed and the next ten months was spent testing the technology over 6 hidden low-grade gold deposits in the Tonopah area of Nevada. RTZ/CRA Kennecott formally accepted the new geochemical technology and signed the Acceptance Report on December 6th 1996. A few days later Kennecott was using new SMX^R in the state of Zacatacus in Mexico. Before any drilling could be done to test the SMX^R soil anomalies Kennecott was bought out in early 1997 and most properties disposed off. RTZ/CRA laid off almost all of the Kennecott staff and cut off funds to Barringer GeoSystems. As a consequence Barringer let go off most of his staff including the author in August 1997.

In May of 1997 Barringer was given the mandate to modify the SMX^R for areas with Boreal forests of Canada and USA. **No tests were conducted by Barringer on boreal forest soils i.e. the "B" horizon.** Only one vegetation (bark) survey was completed before August and that was in Wisconsin. Bark samples were taken from maple and oak trees along traverses that crossed over two Precambrian massive Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag deposits. The preliminary tests showed that bark sampling and by using the

proper extraction procedure base metal anomalies could be detected directly over hidden mineral deposits. Mineralization was buried under 10-30 meters of flat to shallow dipping Cambrian sandstone and up to 25 meters of glacial till. The purchase and reorganization of Kennecott resulted in the cancellation of field tests that were to be done in North Carolina, Michigan, Montana, Saskatchewan, and Alaska. One of the series of tests was to do sample lake sediment over the Lac du Gras diamondniferous kimberlites to determine if the new geochemical technology could find kimberlites through many meters of lake bottom clay.

1.3.3 Status of the SMX^R Technology

Barringer GeoSystems continued to do SMX^R surveys in Mexico. One survey for Teck Mining verified that the SMX^R could detect the deeply buried St. Nicholas volcanic massive sulfide deposit. Barry Smee who was employed by Teck independently verified this by collecting his own samples and submitting them to Barringer. In 1999 the author came back to Canada (New Brunswick) from Thailand and set-up a consulting company call Phoenix Instruments Canada based in Fredericton. Phoenix Instruments Canada conducted several lake sediment and bark sampling surveys over known VMS deposits in northern Saskatchewan. A modified extraction method was developed for the bark samples proved that geochemical anomalies could be detected above base metal mineralization buried under 280-900 meters of barren rock (some of the rock was younger Paleozoic dolomite) and swamps. An SMX^R survey was conducted for Lucero Resource Corporation in the Atacama Desert of Chile. Here the geochemical method easily detected buried porphyry type copper mineralization. In another instance a geochemical anomaly (alteration elements) was found over an IP anomaly but the SMX^R survey had indicated **no copper enrichment.** Subsequently, the IP target was drilled by RTZ/CRA and **no economic** grade copper mineralization was found.

In March 2000 Dr. A R Barringer closed the geochemical laboratory in Golden Colorado. Analyses of soil samples using the SMX^R technology ceased and all samples in house were send back to the clients. In early August Dr. A R Barringer informed the author that he was auctioning off the entire laboratory and other equipment on August 23rd. A week prior to that date the author drove to Golden and purchased all the necessary equipment to do the SMX^R and biogeochemical methods except for the ICP-MS. Permission was given to Phoenix to use the SMX^R technology and know how. Deep Search Exploration Technologies Inc. (**DSET INC.**) was incorporated on August 31st 2000 and the geochemical facility set up and running by the middle of September. **The SMX^R is not applicable to New Brunswick because there is no surface microlayer.** However, the science of quantum particles and their use in mineral exploration can be applied in New Brunswick and elsewhere in Canada and the world. DSET INC. immediately used the knowledge of the quantum particles to develop new methodologies to extract these particles from the soils, and vegetation of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. **In January 2001 DSET INC received funding from the provincial government VAMP Project to help improve the sampling technology and demonstrate the usefulness of the technology for mineral exploration work here in New Brunswick and the rest of Canada.**

2.0 Project Methodology

The geochemical studies were designed specifically to test the new QPX and QPVX geochemical exploration methods. The design of the sampling procedures is different of the following sample media: soils, vegetation and lake sediments.

2.1 Soil Samples

The sampling of the soil over the Freewest Resources Inc., Key Anacon Deposit and Mugor Resources Inc. (all in New Brunswick) was done so that the results could be compared to conventional geochemical analyses. The soils sampling at the Freewest Clarence Stream gold deposit was coordinated with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) who are evaluating the effectiveness of till sampling and normal "B" horizon soil samples. The GSC would compare the results of the Enzyme Leach, MMI (Mobile Metal Ions) and conventional geochemical analyses. DSET would use the quantum particle extraction (QPX). The Enzyme Leach, MMI and the quantum particle extraction (QPX) all use the ICP-MS because of its extreme sensitivity and large dynamic range for a wide range of elements.

2.2 Bark Sampling

The bark sampling procedure was designed so that a continuous sample was collected over a specific length along a picket line. The length of the continuous sample depended on the size of the buried target. Sample lengths varied from 25 to 100 meters.
The bark was scraped of with an ax, knife or any other suitable device.
Samples were taken from almost every tree along cut survey lines with survey pickets placed every 25 meters. Not every tree needed to be sampled because trees have a wide spread network of roots that collect the quantum particles emanating from the buried mineral deposit. The reason a continuous sample is preferred because the quantum particles move straight up and do not form large dispersed haloes in the soil and hence in the trees. In order to save on analytical costs samples taken in background areas a sub-sample from two 50-meter interval samples were taken and a composite sample made. If after the geochemical data was examined and a composite sample was anomalous in the elements targeted then the individual sample could be analyzed to narrow down the location of the anomaly.
Bark sampling on the Murgor Mt. Pleasant gold prospect (it is on strike with the Freewest Clarence Stream gold deposit) was done with a 50-meter sample length. On the Murgor La Treve 11 Cu-Ni PGE prospect located in the Chapais area of Quebec a variable sample length was used as follows: A 50-meter length was used over the known mineralization and highly prospective ground. The sample length was reduced to 25-meters over an EM electromagnetic conductor target. A 100-meter composite sample was taken in areas with expected background or with low potential areas for mineralization.
One of the major considerations used by exploration companies when considering a particular exploration tool is the cost effectiveness. In this instance the author worked in the field with the samplers and designed the bark sampling program to meet this objective. Details are given in section 3.0 Results and Discussion. **This information will have direct implications for companies that are doing exploration for deeply buried mineral deposits in New Brunswick by using bark samples.**

2.3 Lake Sediment Samples

To increase the scope of the DSET expertise in using other sample media and using the quantum particle extraction procedures, a lake sediment survey was done for Murgor at Lac Colomb James Bay area Quebec. Again one of the main considerations was the cost and effectiveness of the survey. To help in focusing the geochemical sampling a ground magnetic survey was completed prior to conducting the sampling survey. The magnetic profiles are found in Appendix 2. Since the magnetic target could be accurately positioned under the lake a variable sampling interval was used. In areas away from the magnetic target the sample spacing was 100-200 meters and 50-meter sample interval was used over the magnetic target itself.

Clark Exploration Services based in Thunder Bay Ontario provided a special lake sediment sampling device. This device is constructed with a 30-cm long core barrel that is removable. This allows for ease access to remove the lake bottom clay sample. Another Lake sediment collection device was available for use if the lake bottom was covered in water saturated organic ooze (gytcha).

To collect the samples a power ice fishing auger was used to drill 30-cm diameter holes through the ice. The sample collection device was thrown down in to the hole into the clay found on the lake bottom. This was repeated until a 300-500 gram sample was collected. Samples were then double bagged in plastic liplock bags.

Samples were sent to the Bondar Clegg Analytic laboratory in Val D'Or for drying and crushing. After the samples were dried and disaggregated the samples were sent to the DSET INC. facility for sieving and processing i.e. the QPX method. There were several possible exploration targets that this magnetic anomaly could represent such as Cu-Ni PGE mineralization, a carbonitite body (Ta potential) and a kimberlite intrusive with diamond potential. Therefore, the elements chosen were Cu, Ni, Co, Cr, Au, Pd, Pt, Mg, Ca, Y, Ce, and Nd. The details of the sampling pattern and spacing is found in section 3.0. A sketch map of the survey area is found in Appendix 2.

3.0 Results and Discussion

3.1 Freewest Clarence Stream Gold Deposit

In September 2000 the author collected "B" Horizon soil samples along three picket lines on the Freewest Resources Inc. gold prospect near Clarence Stream New Brunswick (see sketch Map 1 In Appendix 2). QPX results from Lines L18E, L16E and L15E will be discussed in this report. Conventional gold, antimony and arsenic analyses will be compared to the QPX results from L16E. Over 30 elements were analyzed by ICP-MS but only those elements showing significant enrichment will be discussed. Line L16E presents an important case study because the thin glacial till cover prevents the detection of mineralization by convention Au analysis. However, the QPX method was able to detect a distinctive gold anomaly. All figures for Freewest Clarence Stream discussion are located in Appendix 1 and are numbered from Fig. 1 to Fig. 31 (pages 1 to 8). The list of samples and coordinates is found in Appendix 3. All normalizing factors are found in Appendix 4 and the raw analytical data is found in Appendix 7.

3.1.1 **QPX** Au, Sb, As, Hg **Line 18E**

Soil samples were collected from 200S to 200N and the sample interval (12.5 to 25M) was used over the gold mineralization found between 50N and 100N. For the rest of the line a 50 meter sample interval was used. The gold mineralization was verified by trenching, channel sampling and assaying for gold. There are three zones of gold enrichment, samples 1-2, 7-10 and 12-13. The later zone is located over the main Au showing (Fig. 1). It is the fellow travelers (indicator elements) of gold such as Sb and As that many times accurately delineate the mineralized zone. Antimony (Sb) (Fig.2) shows a remarkable increase in concentration directly over the Au mineralization. Arsenic (As) (Fig. 3) does not give as clear picture but the highest concentration is found directly over the Au mineralization. Au plus the pathfinder elements Sb and As are the suite of elements that will lead one to the main mineralized zone on this property. Mercury (Hg) has a broad halo of enrichment over and to the east of the mineralized zone (Fig. 4). However, there is even a greater area of enrichment for sample numbers 17-19. More will be discussed in the next section where a number of other elements are significantly enriched.
The Au anomaly identified at sample sites 1 and 2 probably is identifying another mineralized zone. Project Manager George Murphy (personal Communication) who said he found Au mineralization in quartz boulders in this area has verified this. **Conventional Au geochemistry did not find an anomaly at this location**.

3.1.3 **QPX** Ag, Pb, S, Ni, Cr, Mg, Ca, **Line 18E**

There is a coherent QPX anomaly in the above elements from sample number 16 to 20. No trenching or drilling has evaluated this area so its significance cannot be evaluated. Silver (Ag) is greatly enriched in sample 19 the end of the line with a concentration of 8000 Q ppb (Fig. 5). Background samples have a concentration less than 200 Q ppb. There is no significant QPX Au enrichment in this area.
There is a substantial increase in sulfur (S) that indicates that sulfides such as PbS, Fe_2S and Fe_xS would be found in the bedrock (Fig. 6). The coincident enrichment in Pb also indicates that the common mineral galena (PbS) would be found in this area.

The following elements, except for Ni, are not commonly considered ore elements but suggest a certain geological setting. The enrichment in Ni (Fig. 8), Cr (Fig. 9), Mg (Fig. 10) and Ca (Fig. 11 in this area suggests a contact area between the Au hosted metasediments and a mafic to ultramafic intrusive rock.

3.1.3 **QPX** Au, Sb, As, Mo, Cu **Line 16E**

Line16E lies 200 meters west of L18E and cross over the main Au mineralized zone occurring between 100N to 62.5N corresponding to numbers on the bar chart 5-8. Any sample greater than 20 Q ppb is considered to indicate a significant enrichment of Au. The Au anomaly at location three places on Fig. 12 probably represents Au mineralization in quartz stringer offshoots from the main zone. The weaker Au anomaly at sample number 17 and 19 occur in a area where a Freewest employee found Au mineralization in angular quartz float probably from a local source.
Antimony (Sb) has a sharp anomaly directly over the main zone (fig. 13) and at sample 11 (25N) and 13 (0+00N Baseline). This may represent polymetalic veins/shear zones with very little Au. For this line one of the best pathfinder elements is As (Fig. 14). As forms a very narrow zone of enrichment over the main zone and a single but strong anomaly at 200S (19) where Au is found in angular quartz veins. The best correlation occurs between Au and Mo (Fig. 15). Mo is anomalous directly over the main zone. Copper (Cu) show a zone of some enrichment north on the main zone i.e. sample numbers 2 and 3 (Fig. 16). Samples 15 and 19 are also anomalous in Cu and Ag. The different concentration patterns for the elements suggests the area around the northern side of the St. George Batholith has undergone more than one phase of mineralization (personal communication Malcolm McCleod).

3.1.4 **QPX** Hg, Ag, In, S **L16E**

Mercury (Hg) has the highest concentration just north and adjacent to the mineralized zone (Fig. 17). Silver (Ag) has the highest concentration over the main zone but only marginally (Fig. 18). The next highest value is found at 15 the same location as anomalous concentration of Cu. The significance of this geochemical anomaly is unknown at this time.
The next element Indium (In) shows a very good correlation with the main zone (Fig.19). If a background value of 0.2 Q ppm In is considered then the one can see a four times enrichment over the main zone. Mt. Pleasant polymetallic deposit is only short distance to the northeast of the Freewest Clarence Stream gold deposit. In the future exploration companies should include the element in the suite of elements being analyzed.
Sulfur (Fig. 20) was analyzed to see if there was a significant increase in the element over the mineralized zone. There is indeed sulfur enrichment over the main zone but there is also a wide area on either side that is only slightly less enriched.
One can see the advantage of using and ICP-MS that is a thousand times more sensitive than an AAS or ICP-OES. An exploration company or prospector can have 11 elements analyzed for a reasonable cost of about $12.

3.1.5 **Conventional** Geochemistry **Line 16E** Au, As, Sb

These three elements were picked for comparison with the QPX because Freewest Resources has found that they best identified the gold mineralized areas the best. The Au was analyzed by using a 2-gram –80 mesh soil sample that was then

digested in Aqua Regia for a half a hour and the gold extracted by MIBK, an organic liquid that combines with Au. The solution is then run through an AAspectrometer. Sb and As are extracted from the soil sample by a hydride method and analyzed by AAS.

Inspection of Fig. 21 shows that the conventional Au concentration distribution is completely different than that for the QPX Au (Fig. 12). The conventional Au has the highest concentrations at the south end of the line. There is a single point Au high at sample 8 adjacent (south) the main zone but overall it appears there is Au enrichment along the entire line.

Conventional As is much better than Au in identifying the main zone (Fig. 22). Two samples 6 and 7 are over and adjacent to the main zone. However, the highest value is found at location 13 well away from the known mineralization. Interestingly, both geochemical methods give an anomaly at station 19 (200S) but the QPX gives a higher (X 12) contrast to background versus the conventional analyses that give an contrast of about 5 times. It can easily be seen from Figs. 21 and 22 seen that the QPX identifies the main zone more clearly.

Conventional Sb analysis identifies an anomaly at location 4, north of the main zone, 7 over the main zone, and at 11 well to the south of the main zone (Fig. 23). The QPX Identifies the main zone and also at 11 and 13. The main difference is the QPX gives a much better anomaly to background contrast i.e. 8 to 10 time versus 4 to 5 times for the conventional analysis.

3.1.6 **QPX** Au, As, Sb, Hg **Line 15E**

This line is located 100 meters west of Line 16E and also crosses the main zone. However, the original conventional soil geochemical survey done by Freewest did not detect any Au anomaly along this line (personal communication George Murphy). Dr. Peter Friske (GSC), who supervised a till and soil sampling survey along this line also stated that no gold anomaly was identified. DSET INC. also sampled the line and the geochemical data is evaluated in this section.

The only significant Au (Fig. 24) anomaly occurs at location 13 (20S) well away from the projected extension of the main zone identified on Lines 18E and 16E. The bar chart shows a general area of enrichment from sample 2 to 8 with no clear focus.

Arsenic (As) shows a clear increase in concentration over the main zone (samples 6 and 7) but there other equally large single sample anomalies at 13, 15 and 17 well south of the project extension of the main zone.

Antimony (Sb) shows a very good anomaly over the main zone and like As identifies a weaker zone well to the south (Fig. 26).

Mercury (Hg) has the highest concentration at location 6 directly over the projected extension of the main zone (Fig. 27) and identifies a broad zone of enrichment from sample 15 to 17 well south of the main zone.

3.1.7 **QPX** Ag, In, Cu, Mo **Line 15E**

Both Ag (Fig. 28). and In (Fig. 29) show a substantial increase in concentration over and adjacent (north) of the project extension of the main zone and the other weaker and less well defined zone of enrichment to the south. Ag and In track each other very well.

In contrast Cu (Fig. 30) and Mo (Fig. 31) show the greatest enrichment over the projected extension of the main zone and shows a very weak increase in

concentration to the south. From the geochemical evidence it appears that the main zone does go across to **L15E** but for some reason the Au has not been significantly enriched. Trenching is needed to find out what may be causing the widespread but low concentration of Au in the soil samples.

3.2 Murgor Mt. Pleasant Property

3.2.1 **QPX** Soil Au, As, Sb, Mo, Ag **Reconnaissance Traverse**

In September 2000 Murgor asked DSET INC. to run a traverse from the Piskahagen River to the Clarence Stream-Mt. Pleasant road a distance of 1750 meters (See Sketch Map 2 in Appendix 2). Murgor Resources was interested in trying out the QPX (soils) and the QPVX (bark) as sample media. Samples were taken beside an access road to cottages along the Piskahagen and Magagudavic Rivers. The objective was to see if the QPX and QPVX could detect gold mineralization beneath lag till and outwash sands. Normal geochemical soil sampling does not work very well in areas covered by variable amounts of transported glacial till. Figures 32-46 for the Murgor Mt. Pleasant Project are found in Appendix 1 pages 8 to 12.

There are three areas of anomalous Au enrichment, at sample sites 2, 5-6-7 and 10-11-12 (Fig. 32). It is believed that the Au anomaly at 10-12 (450M-550N) appears to be comparable to the main zone found on the Freewest claim block located 6-8 kilometers to the west. Trenching and/or drilling would have to be done to test this gold anomaly that also has a very strong coincident As anomaly (Fig. 33).

Antimony (Sb)(Fig.34), the other key indicator element for Au on the Freewest ground does not give a sharp anomaly as arsenic. Instead there is a gradual build-up in concentration with maximum at sample sites 9 and 10.

Molybdenum (Mo) like As has a very pronounced anomaly coincident with the Au anomaly (Fig. 35). Mo also has a very strong anomaly at 1 (20N) adjacent to the strong Au anomaly at 2 (50N). As is also enriched at the same location as Mo.

Silver (Ag) has a very clear coincident anomaly with the AU, As and Mo. The two Ag spike anomalies at 22 (1100N) and 25 (1400N) are more than 500M away and are not believed to be related to the Freewest Main Zone Au mineralization.

3.2.2 **QPX** Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Fe **Reconnaissance Traverse**

This group of elements is discussed here as they all show a good correlation with the Au anomaly at 9-12 but are of a secondary importance. Copper (Fig. 37) and Fe (Fig.41) are anomalous at the same location as the main Au anomaly. The enrichment in Fe is thought to be due to an increase in Fe sulfides i.e. pyrite-pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. Pb (Fig. 38), Zn (Fig. 39) and Cd (Fig. 40) all exhibit enrichment over or adjacent to the main Au anomaly at 9-12. It is speculated that there was more than one phase of mineralization along the larger shear zones producing the polymetallic signature.

3.2.3 **Conventional** Geochemistry Au, Sb, As **Reconnaissance Traverse**

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the QPX Au and its principal pathfinder elements Sb and As were analyzed by conventional geochemistry using the same samples collected for the QPX i.e. the same "B" Horizon podsolic samples that were collected for the QPX method. This was a good test area because the area is known to be covered by glacial till and outwash sands that inhibit the effectiveness of conventional geochemistry but not QPX method.

It can be seen that the conventional Au analysis shows a **very broad area** of Au enrichment from 7 (300N) to 19 (900M) with **no** clear focus (Fig. 42). It would be very difficult to locate a trench or drill hole to examine the bedrock for Au mineralization.
Sb (Fig. 43) shows **no correlation** with Au mineralization anywhere along the traverse. The only information that can be gleaned from the bar chart is that the concentration decreases away from the St. George Batholith. There may be two reasons for this; firstly, this may show the diminishing effect of the metamorphic halo around the Batholith or secondly, the overburden may be getting thicker farther north.
As (Fig. 44) shows a strong anomaly at 5 (200N) and 6 (250N) that corresponds to a moderate QPX Au anomaly. The conventional Au shows a general enrichment that begins in this area and extends for hundreds of meters to the north. It can be seen that a very limited amount of geochemical information can be obtained from the conventional Sb and As data.

3.2.4 **QPVX** Au, Pb, Co, Sb, Ni **Reconnaissance Traverse**

A limited QPVX test was done along the same traverse as the soil QPX and conventional geochemistry. The area tested by QPVX extended from 50N to 600N just past the QPX Au anomaly. Bark samples at each station represented a radius of about 25 meters in which the bark from more than five red spruce trees were sampled. A correlation could then be made with the QPX and conventional Au analysis. However, one must remember the soil samples represents a very small area while the bark sampling was done on a continuous basis
The bark sampling gave a remarkably clean distribution of Au (Fig. 45) showing an area of strong enrichment from samples 9-11 or 450N to 550N coincident with the QPX gold anomaly. The only other element that correlates with the Au is Pb (Fig. 46). Pb shows an increase in concentration in the area 10-12 over and to the north of the Au anomaly. The contrast with the background appears to be in the order of 1.5 times. Other elements such as Co, Ni, and Sb show a very weak correlation with gold so a detailed discussion will not be made.

3.3 DSET INC. Key Anacon Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag Deposit

The first test of the QPX method was done over the Key Anacon East massive sulfide deposit located near Bathurst New Brunswick. It contains 1.1 million tons of undeveloped Cu-Zn-Pb-Ag occurring about **260** meters below the surface under 10 meters of glacial till, 1-2 meters of Carboniferous Red Shale and over **250 meters** of barren host rock (See Cross-Section 1 in Appendix 2). The author visited the Noranda office in Bathurst in June of 2000 to talk with the geologists and geophysicists about a potential test line. They suggested this test area because the known massive sulfide deposit is deeply buried, already **tested by drilling** and the overburden is relatively undisturbed. Permission to go on the ground and take soils samples was granted by Dr. McAllister, representative of the owners. Line 5N that crosses over the heart of the deposit has a very poorly developed "B" Horizon. Using the same soil samples a conventional analysis was done for the ore elements Zn-Cu-Pb-Ag to obtain a direct comparison of the effectiveness of each method. For this section figures 47-59 are found in Appendix 1 pages 12-15.

3.3.1.**QPX** Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag **Line 5N**

On inspection of the bar charts Cu (Fig. 47), Pb (Fig. 48), Zn (Fig. 49) and Ag fig. 50) one can see the enormous enrichment in these elements in the soil that directly overlie the MVS deposit. The contrast between background to the anomaly varies from about 10 to 50 times. It is postulated that the increase in concentration of these elements in the soil that vertically overlie the down dip extension of the deposit can be explained by the increase in the size and grade of the deposit at depth. The weaker anomaly at 13 and 15 represents the area where the host rock and mineralized horizon would extend upwards to the bottom of the Carboniferous rocks (See Cross-section 1).
MVS deposits and there host rocks (exhalative unit) are known to concentrate numerous elements such as Au (Fig. 51), Hg (Fig. 52), As (Fig. 53), Sb (Fig. 54), and Ba (Fig. 55). The concentration pattern for As and Sb give a very similar anomaly to the ore elements. Arguably, Hg gives the most definitive picture with only the area directly above the mineralization showing significant enrichment. Thus it is worthwhile to analyses for a suite of elements instead of just the ore elements.

3.3.2 **Conventional** Geochemistry Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag **L5N**

Sub-samples were taken from the same samples Used in the QPX method. The conventional analysis for these ore elements was done at the Comeau Laboratory based in Petit Rocher NB.
The bar chart for Cu (Fig. 56) shows a flat profile with little to suggest there is buried Cu-Pb-Zn Ag mineralization anywhere along the line. Similarly, Pb (Fig. 57), Zn (Fig. 58) and Ag (Fig. 59) do not have any statistically significant enrichment over the buried MVS deposit and there is definitely no geochemical anomaly.
This was a conclusive test to show the superior effectiveness of the QPX method over the conventional geochemistry. Conventional geochemistry does not work here.

3.4 Murgor Lac Colomb Property (Quebec)

DSET INC. in collaboration with Murgor Resources agreed to do a preliminary test to evaluate the effectiveness of using the QPX technology for lake sediments. The lake that was chosen for this test was Lac Colomb that is located about 220 km north of Mattagami just off the James Bay road in northwestern Quebec. Murgor wanted to see if there would be a Pd-Pt geochemical anomaly related to a very strong magnetic anomaly (See Magnetic Profiles in Appendix 2). This was a very difficult geochemical test because the magnetic target was buried under an estimated **50m to 100 m** of blue gray clay. Because of time and cost constraints only three lines, L2N, L8N and L12N were sampled and analyzed (See Sketch of the Lac Colomb Grid Appendix 2). Line 8N crosses the strongest part of the magnetic target. To help evaluate the effectiveness of the QPX method Cu, Ni, Co and Cr were analyzed by the conventional geochemical method. Figures 60-87 are found in Appendix 1 pages 15-22.

3.4.1 **QPX** Cu, Ni, Co, Cr, Au, Pd, Pt QPX **Line 8N**

Cu (Fig. 60), Ni (Fig. 61), Co (Fig.62) and Cr (Fig. 63) all show background concentrations from 800E to 50W followed by a gradual increase in concentration that peaks at 300W (sample 14). The anomaly to background ratio varies from 15 to 50 depending on the element. It appears that the western side of the magnetic target is enriched in these metals. There is no significant background concentration variation for this group of elements.
Au (Fig.64) identifies two anomalies. One is over the area enriched in Cu, Ni, Co, and Cr. A smaller zone of enrichment is found at sample sites 8-9 (0+00E and 50W) near the center of the magnetic target. Small high grade Au occurrences are found in the area so the gold anomalies were not unexpected.
The concentrations for Pt and Pd, the targeted elements, were below the detection limit of 2 ppb and 5 ppb respectively for all the lake sediment samples. It is not likely that PGE are significantly enriched in the rock causing the magnetic anomaly.

3.4.2 **QPX** Y, Ce and Nd Rare Earths QPX **Line 8N**

Y (Fig. 65), Ce (Fig. 66) and Nd (Fig. 67) all show a very high degree of enrichment between 200W to 300W (samples 12-14) the same location as the base metals. The startling thing is that the concentrations are so high i.e. the maximum value for Ce (82 ppm) is almost as high as Co (105 ppm). It is speculated that the strong enrichment of the rare earths in the lake sediments are due to either a buried carbonatite body or possibly a kimberlite. The later would be of economic interest if it contained diamonds. This magnetic target has not been drilled.

3.4.3 **Conventional Extraction** Cu, Ni, Co, Cr **Line 8N**

Conventional geochemical analyses for Cu (Fig.68), Ni (Fig. 69), Co (Fig. 70) and Ni (Fig. 71) was done in order to get a direct comparison with the QPX method. The first thing one notices is the high background to anomaly ratio contrasts i.e. approximately 1.5 to 2. Secondly, the area of minor enrichment lies to the west of the QPX anomaly and is off the magnetic target. Interestingly, Cu and Co have the best anomaly to

background contrast. These elements often track each other and not necessarily just in economic mineralization related to mafic or ultramafic rocks. Depending on the element the sensitivity of the QPX method is 10 to 50 times greater than that for the conventional method and more accurately defines the geochemical anomaly situated directly above the western edge of the magnetic target. From a geophysical interpretation it has been determined that the magnetic body dips to the east and the QPX geochemical data also suggests this.

3.4.4 **QPX** Cu, Ni, Co, Cr QPX **Line 2N**

Line 2N lies 600 meters to the south of L8N and cuts across the southern part of the magnetic feature were the **magnetic anomaly is only half as strong.** Cu (Fig. 72), Ni (Fig. 73) and Cr (Fig. 75) show no significant variation in concentration along the line. However, Co is enriched at the western edge of the magnetic target (samples 7-8, 250m to 300m). Au (Fig. 76) exhibits a very strong anomaly at sample 8 where the concentration is greater than 60 ppb.

3.4.5 **QPX** Y, Ce, QPX Nd Rare Earths **Line 2N**

The concentration levels of rare earths Y (Fig. 77), Ce (Fig. 78) and Nd (Fig. 79) are 8, 8, and 5 times less respectively along lines L2N than L8N. There is no significant zone of enrichment although the elements are slightly higher at sample 7-8 at the western edge of the magnetic target. However, there is an equally great increase in concentration at sample 1. The concentrations are all considered to be at the background level.

3.4.6 **QPX** Cu, Ni, Co, Cr, Au **L12N**

Line 12N, 400 meters to the north of L8N, cuts across the northern edge of the magnetic target. In contrast to L2N and L8N this line has zones of enrichment on both the east and west side of the magnetic target, The eastern edge is only well defined by Cu (Fig. 80). Nickel (Fig. 81), Co (Fig. 82) and Cr (Fig. 83) show much smaller area of enrichment. It should be remembered that the concentrations for these elements are at a much lower level that that found along L8N.
Au (Fig. 84) is also anomalous at each edge of the magnetic target with values of 30 ppb on the west side and 8 ppb on the east side. It is suggested that the Au anomalies on L2N, L8N and L12N are related to structures that cut through the magnetic body in and northeast southwest direction. The magnetic data supports this conjecture.

3.4.7 **QPX** Y, Ce, Nd Rare Earths **L12N**

The concentration levels for Y (Fig. 85), Ce (Fig. 86) and Nd (Fig. 87) are about **eight times less** than those found along L8N. It is remarkable that even at these very low concentration levels the QPX analysis gives a very clear picture of the anomalous areas that correspond to each edge of the magnetic body. It is believed that L12N and L2N crossed just the margin of the magnetic body and hence have very low metal concentrations. These geochemical features can only be easily identified because the concentration (vertical) scale has been greatly expanded.
It is interesting that Y and Nd both indicate a dip to the east for both edges of the magnetic target.

3.5 Murgor **La Treve 1** Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect

In November 2000 DSET INC. in collaboration with Murgor conducted a bark-sampling test over a high grade Cu-Ni-PGE showing. The small (8mX 3m) disseminated sulfide showing has parts that grade up to 13 grams of PGE and over 2 % combined Cu-Ni. The goals of this test were simple a) would bark sampling over the mineralization identify the PGE and b) would the QPVX give a higher anomaly to background contrast? Only three samples were taken over the showing.
In Appendix 8 (work order A004167) one can quickly see that the bark sampling did indeed pick up the mineralized showing with Pd values ranging from 297 ppb to 15 ppb. The regular method of bark sampling and ashing by the GSC procedure i.e. heat the sample at 450 C° for twelve hours. Then take a .25 gram sub-sample and digest it in Aqua Regia for 30 minutes and analyze by ICP-MS. The method also identified anomalous concentrations of Cu, (2540 to 3673 ppm) and Ni (2597 to 3406 ppm).
The QPX data in Appendix 8 (work order A004637) results contrast sharply with the results of the convention analysis of vegetation samples. Here the Pd concentrations vary from 960 ppb to 3107 ppb and the Pt concentrations vary from 208 ppb to 684 ppb. Depending on the sample the increase in concentration varied from 7 to 14 times. For details please refer to a progress report written for Murgor Resources in Appendix 6. There is a slight increase in Cu concentration 2236 ppm to 4765 ppm. This limited data shows the potential power of QPVX in the exploration for the PGE.

3.6 Murgor **La Treve 11** Ni-Cu-PGE Prospect

DSET and Murgor were eager to test the QPVX method on the La Treve 11 property but due to a very short daylight period and festivities it was decided to postpone this test until the daylight period improved in February 2001. Over 300 bark samples were collected from the period February 12th to 17th under extreme weather and snow conditions. The goals of this survey were to test the QPVX method over a known Cu-Ni-PGE showing, what was the extent of the mineralization around the showing and to test an airborne EM conductor for PGE.
Little is known about the size of the prospect but recent grab samples gave a combined PGE assay of just over 1 gram/ton. This is a very low grade when compared to La Treve 11 whose grade reached 13 grams/ton (ore grade). Two lines L11+50N and 12+25N tested the showing, lines L9+75N, L9N and L7+75N tested the Em conductor and L3N was in a background area (See Sketch Map of Grid in Appendix 2). The Figs. 88-113 for this section are found in Appendix 2 pages 22 to 29.

3.6.1 **QPVX** Pd, Pt, Au La Treve 11 **Line 11+50N**

Pd (Fig. 88) enrichment is surprisingly widespread. The anomaly at sample site two is at the eastern edge of a large magnetic feature (Sketch Map 1). The area between sample 5 to 13 was done with a detailed sampling i.e. 25-meter sampling interval. Two of the highest values 115 ppb, 165 ppb occur over and adjacent to the showing area. Similarly, Pt (Fig. 89) exhibits significant enrichment over the showing area. The PGE seem to be zoned as the two highest Pt values straddle the highest concentration of Pd (165 ppb) at sample 9. Platinum (Pt) also is enriched at the

eastern edge of the magnetic high at sample 2. The enrichment of Pd from sample 11 to 14 and Pt from sample sites 14 and 15 appear to be related to the numerous NE-SW striking faults. More work would have to be done to confirm this.
Gold (Fig. 90) is also enriched over the prospect area where a concentration of 85.5 ppb is reached (sample 8) coincident with the highest concentration of Pd. There is also Au enrichment at the beginning of the line and at sample 13 where there is a modest increase in Pt-Pd. The results along this line indicated the Pd-Pt mineralization to be more extensive than first thought.

3.6.2 QPVX Ce, Ta, Mg La Treve 11 **L11+50N**

Cerium (Fig. 91), Ta (Fig. 92) and Mg (Fig. 93) all show enrichment over the prospect. The enrichment in rare earths can indicate a brecciated mixing zone where a much higher grade of PGE can be found i.e. at La Treve 1. The slight increase in Mg indicates a more mafic rock type and is commonly associated with PGE mineralization.

3.6.3 QPVX Pt, Au, Ni, Ce, Ta La Treve 11 **Line 12+25N**

This line was sampled in detail to test the ground to the north of the prospect. The line was sampled from 300W to 500W with samples taken every 25 meters. Pt (Fig. 94) shows a broad area of enrichment from sample site 2 to 6. The concentration reaches a maximum of 43 ppb at sample site 4 (375N) the highest concentration found in this survey.
Au (Fig. 95) exhibits a modest enrichment over the prospect area but has one very high value of 896 ppb at sample 7 (425N) very close to the old prospect pit. Ni (Fig. 96) and rare earth Ce (Fig. 97) show a moderate but significant enrichment over the prospect area. Ta (Fig. 98) exhibits a very sharp increase in concentration adjacent to the pit area (sample 4). In general, it is a good sign to see an increase in rare earths and Ta as it usually indicates a mixing zone with a higher potential for high grade PGE mineralization. Much more work will have to be done to unravel the geochemistry, geology and detailed structure in the showing area.

3.6.4 QPVX Pd, Pt La Treve 11 **Line 9+75N**

This line was sampled to test the northern end of the airborne EM conductor. At the sampled position of the line the intensity of the conductor is much less than where the more southerly line L9N crosses the same conductor. The purpose of the test was to see if the conductor exhibits a PGE anomaly in the bark samples. Samples 8-16 were sampled in detail i.e. every 25 meters over and adjacent to the conductor.
Pd (Fig. 99) shows appreciable enrichment from 8-11 or 700W to 775W in the area of the EM conductor. There is an anomaly at sample site 2 (48 ppb) that is located very close to a major structure (See Sketch Map 1). Sample site 17 is also anomalous and the mineralization is probably structurally related. Pt has one weak anomaly at sample site 9 that is coincident to the Pd anomaly. The QPVX detected a PGE bark anomaly related to the EM conductor.

3.6.5 QPVX Pd, Pt, Au, S La Treve 11 **Line 9N**

This 200-meter line was sampled to test the strongest part of the airborne EM conductor with a close sample spacing of 25 meters. Pd (Fig. 101) gave a very interesting result.

Sample 5 (800W) is directly over the axis of the conductor and there is a good Pd anomaly at this location. The bark samples remain anomalous in Pd to the end of the line at sample site 9. The line cuts across the conductor at an oblique angle thus explaining why the QPVX method picks up anomalous Pd down dip. The airborne geophysical determined that the conductor dips is to the northwest. Pt (Fig. 102) also shows weak enrichment over the axis of the conductor and erratic enrichment on the down dip side. It is not known what the Pt anomalies at samples 1 and 2 are related to at the time of writing. However, it appears the enriched zone is probably structurally related.
A significant Au (Fig. 103) anomaly at sample site 2 is coincident with the Pt anomaly. There is very little Au enrichment over the conductor and down dip.
Sulfur (S) (Fig. 104) shows very little increase in concentration over the axis of the conductor but a very large increase down dip where the concentration doubles. The high S suggests this **conductor is caused by sulfides and not graphitic schist.** Drilling or trenching will have to be done to verify this interpretation.

3.6.6 QPVX Cu, Ni La Treve 11 **Line 9N**

The highest Cu (Fig. 105) occurs directly over the conductor where the concentration reaches 336 ppm. It is common to find PGE associated with Cu sulfide mineralization. There is a noticeable but weak enrichment in Ni (Fig.106) over and adjacent to the conductor. It is unlikely that the conductor has economic grade Cu-Ni mineralization.

3.6.7 QPVX Pd, Pt, Au La Treve 11 **Line 7+75N**

Line 7+75N crosses the conductor near its southern end where it is weak and broken up. The detailed part of the line starts at sample site 12 and goes to the end of the line at sample site 22. Pd (Fig. 107) shows slight enrichment directly over the conductor at samples numbers 12-13 and a very strong anomaly (60 ppb) at station 16 on the down dip side of the conductor. Note the background values are plotted as 5 ppb or half the detection limit reported by Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. except for sample 9 (31 ppb) all samples east of 12 are all below the detection limit of 10 ppb.
Pt (Fig. 108) has a reported detection limit of 2 ppb that is 5 times less than Pd so the small enrichment can be detected over the conductor and down dip. The maximum value of 10 ppb at sample 18 is only 2.5 times a background concentration of 4 ppb. The low concentration of the Pd-Pt may be due to the samples taken over a weak part of the EM conductor.
Au (Fig. 109) shows a very large area of low grade enrichment extending from sample 1 (0W) to 11 (1050W). Over the conductor Au concentration remains the normal background level of 20 ppb. Au correlates very well with Cu (see next section).

3.6.8 **QPVX** Cu, S La Treve 11 **Line 7+75N**

Cu (Fig. 110) has the second highest concentration in this survey at sample 4 (350W-400W) of 331 ppm and is coincident with the highest Au value of 50 ppb. This Cu-Au anomaly is coincident with a weak one spot airborne EM anomaly. Also the broad character of the anomaly coincides with a very large magnetic feature (Fig.).
Sulfur (Fig. 111) shows a conspicuous increase in concentration over the conductor area (samples 10-12) and down dip (16 –19).

3.6.9 **QPVX** Pt, Pd La Treve 11 **Line 3N**

It was considered that Line 3N crosses over non-prospective ground because it was distant from the known mineralization and the EM conductor. Pt (Fig. 112) shows no anomalies for the whole length of the line. Samples 1 and 5 with concentrations of 5 and 4 ppb respectively, are not considered to be anomalous. Similarly, Pd (FIG. 113) is remarkably flat with all samples except one below the reported detection limit of 10 ppb. **The significance of this is that even with the sensitivity of QPVX where there is no mineralization there are no false anomalies to confuse explorationists.**

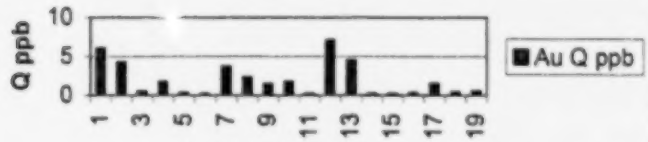
4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

1) The geochemical **QPX** and conventional tests conducted over the Freewest Resources (Clarence Stream) and Murgor Resources (Mt. Pleasant) claim blocks **proved** that the QPX is superior to the conventional method even in areas **with or without glacial till cover**.
2) The tests proved the **QPX** could identify Au mineralization buried under transported glacial material.
3) The early form of the **QPVX** showed that it could identify the main Au zone (postulated) on the Murgor Mt. Pleasant property and "see" through the lag till and outwash sand. The **QPVX** Au anomaly was coincident with the **QPX** Au soil anomaly.
4) The **QPX** (soil) test easily and clearly detected the **deeply (280 meters)** buried Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag massive sulfide deposit (**Key Anacon East**).
5) The **QPX** method detected the buried mineralization at **Key Anacon East** that was buried under thick transported till, Carboniferous Red Shale and volcanic host rock.
6) The **QPX** gave a significant rare earths and Au anomaly directly over a magnetic target at **Lac Colomb**. The magnetic target **was buried under an estimated 50 to 150 meters of clay.**
7) The successful Lac Colomb lake sediment test gives DSET the **extra expertise** to market its services out of New Brunswick and provide **additional work** for the DSET workers here in Fredericton.
8) The **pre-QPVX** test at **La Treve 1** demonstrated that conventional GSC type analysis of bark could detect high-grade **PGE** mineralization buried under 1 meter of till.
9) The **DSET QPVX** tested at La Treve 1 proved to be **7 to 14 times more sensitive** than the old method and could have important exploration implications.
10) The **QPVX at La Treve 11** identified the known low grade (just over 1 ppm) PGE prospect and shows an airborne EM conductor to have Pd-Pt-Cu enrichment.
11) The **QPVX** at La Treve 11 demonstrated that this technology could differentiate a conductor caused by a sulfide body and a conductor caused by graphitic schist.
12) The SMX^{R}, QPX and QPVX technology owned/developed by DSET INC. will greatly benefit the exploration companies working in New Brunswick in their search for hidden gold or base metal deposits.
13) It is recommended that DSET INC. continue to perfect the QPX and QPVX methods. Although there is enough case history data available and the improvements in the QPX/QPVX allow this technology to be marketed to the exploration companies who work here in New Brunswick, the QPX and QPVX methods can still be improved.

APPENDIX 1

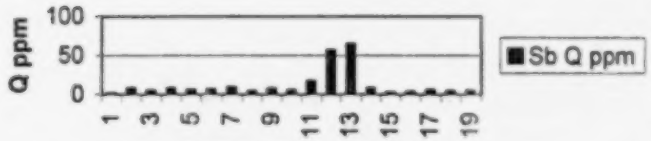
Appendix 1 Figs. 1 to 20

Fig. 1 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



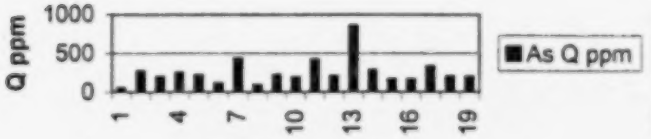
L18E 200S to 200N

Fig. 2 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



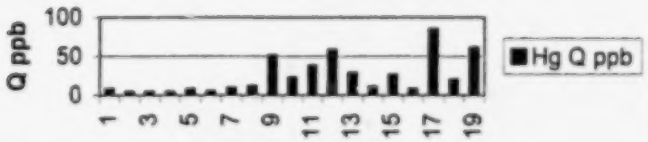
L18E 200S to 200N

Fig. 3 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



L18E 200S to 200W

Fig. 4 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



L18E 200S to 200W

Fig. 5 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

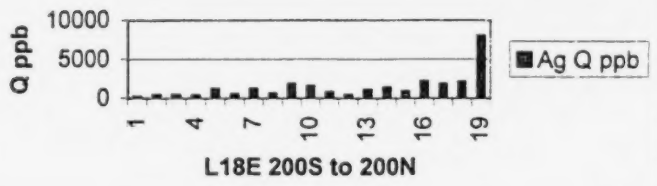


Fig. 6 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

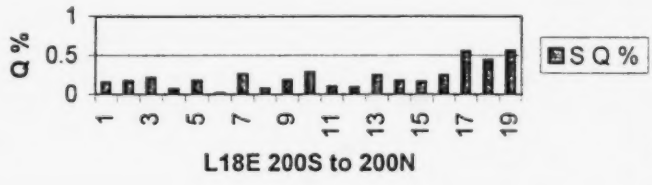


Fig. 7 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

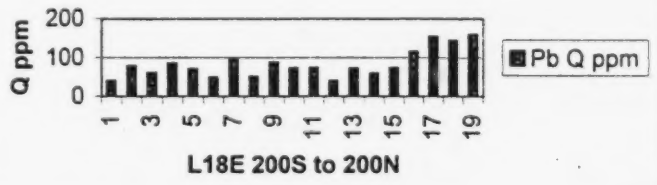


Fig. 8 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

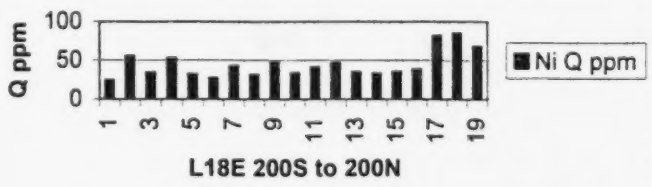
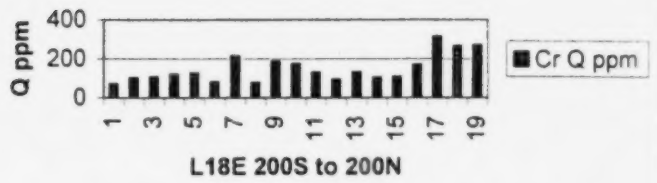
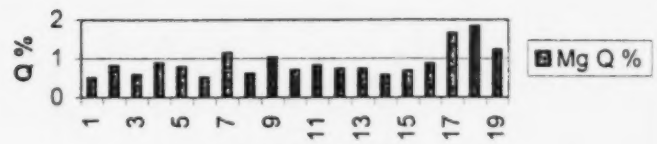


Fig. 9 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



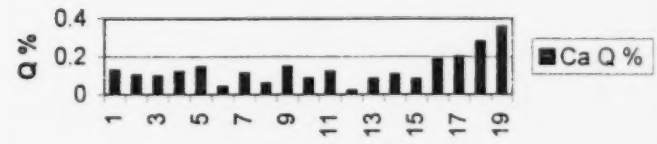
L18E 200S to 200N

Fig. 10 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



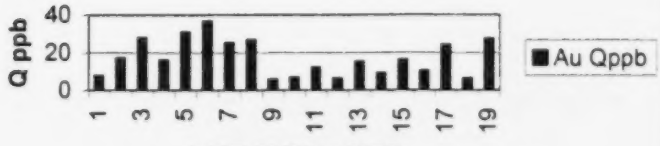
L18E 200S to 200N

Fig. 11 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



L18E 200S to 200N

Fig. 12 Freewest Resources Clarence Steam NB QPX Soils



L16E 200N to 200S

Fig. 13 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

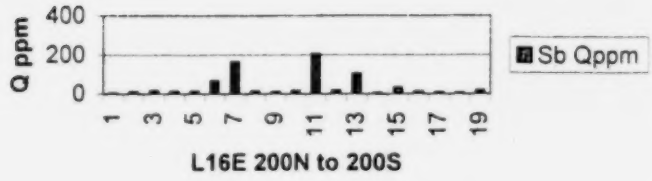


Fig. 14 Freewest Resoources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

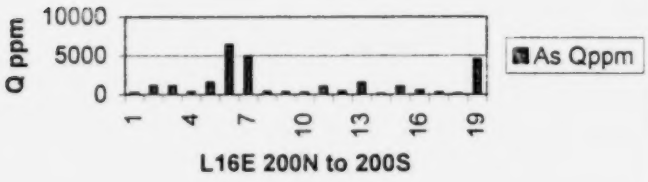


Fig. 15 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

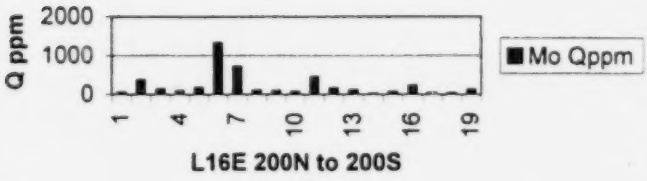


Fig. 16 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

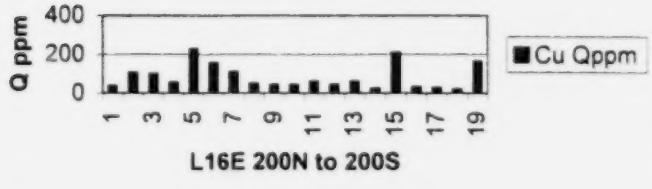


Fig. 17 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream Nb QPX Soils

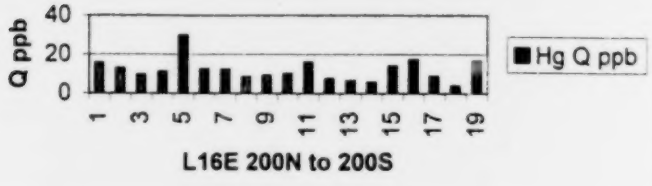


Fig. 18 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

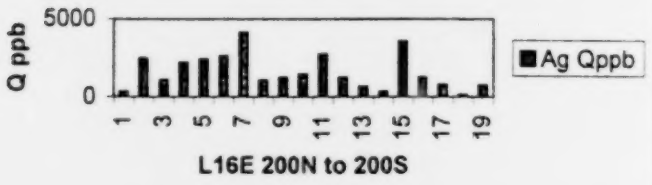


Fig. 19 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

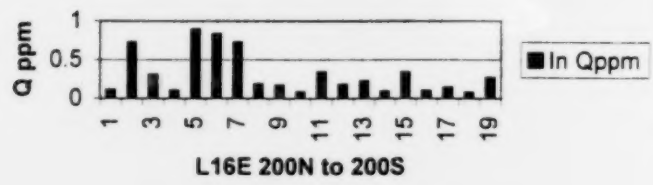


Fig. 20 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

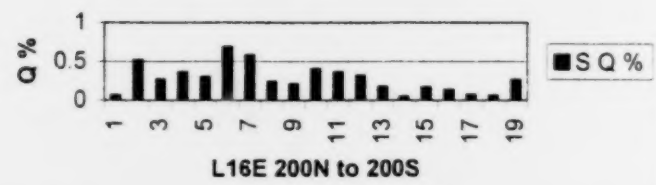
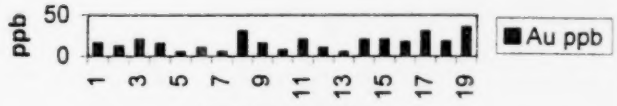
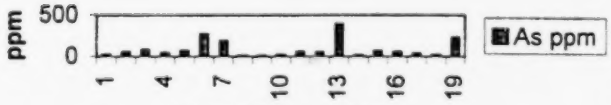


Fig. 21 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB Conventional MIBK AAS



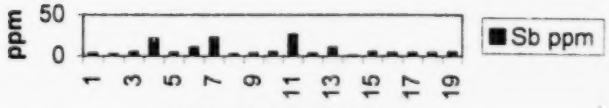
L16E 200N to 200S

Fig. 22 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB Conventional Hydride AAS



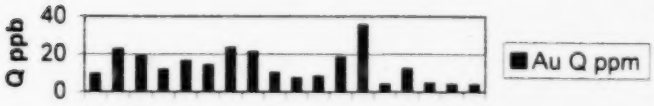
L16E 200N to 200S

Fig. 23 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB Conventional Hydride AAS



L16E 200N to 200S

Fig. 24 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



L15E 200N to 200S

Fig. 25 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

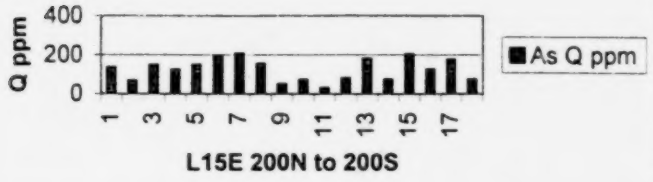


Fig. 26 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

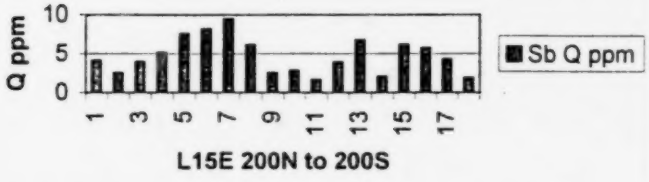


Fig. 27 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils

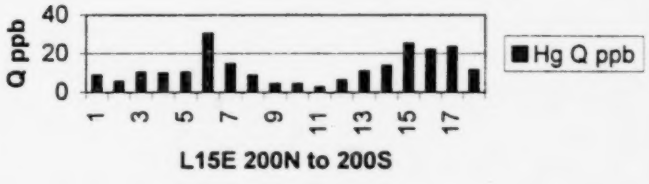


Fig. 28 Freewest Resourses Clarence Stream QPX Soils

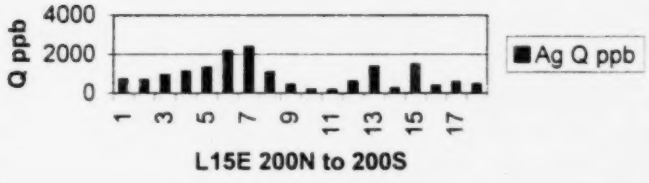
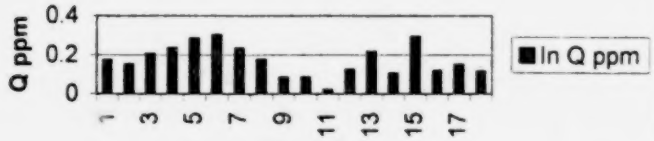
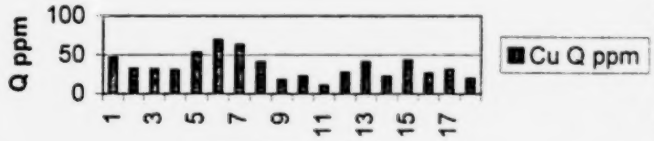


Fig. 29 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



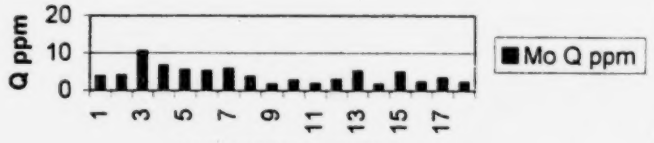
L15E 200N to 200S

Fig. 30 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



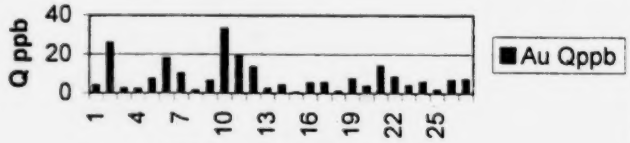
L15E 200N to 200S

Fig. 31 Freewest Resources Clarence Stream NB QPX Soils



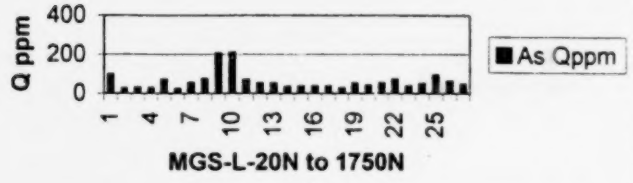
L15E 200N to 200S

Fig. 32 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



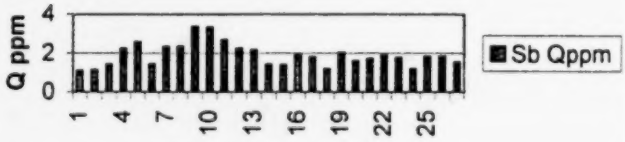
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 33 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



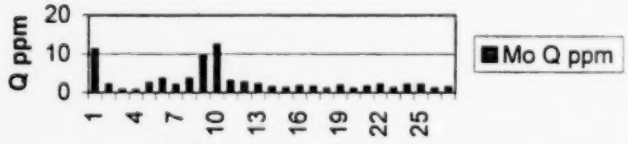
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 34 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



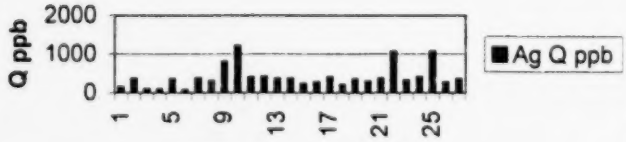
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 35 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 36 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils

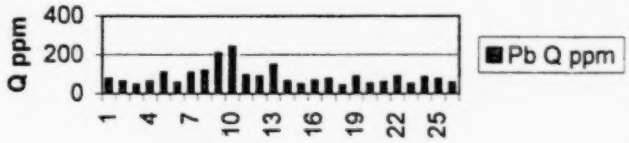


MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 37 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils

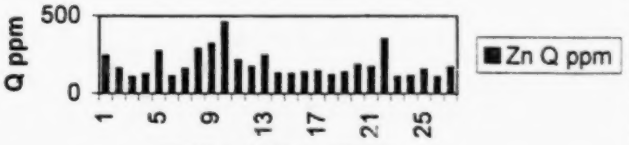
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 38 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



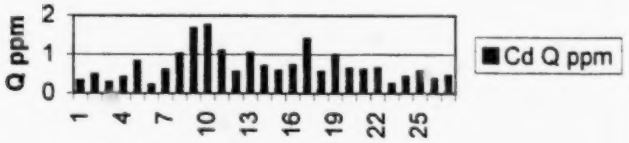
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 39 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



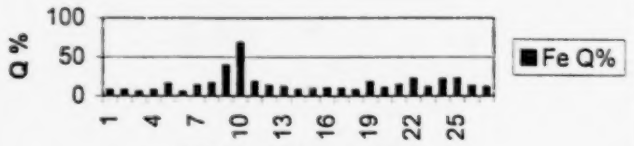
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 40 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



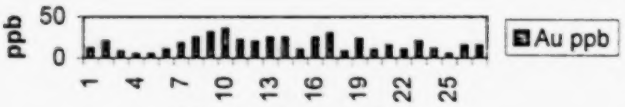
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 41 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB QPX Soils



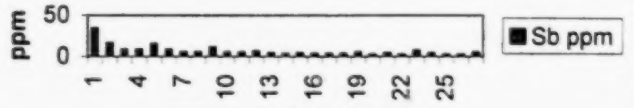
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 42 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB Conventional Geochemistry



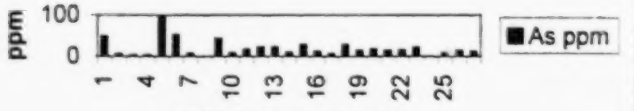
MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 43 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB Conventional Geochemistry



MGS-L-20N to 1750N

Fig. 44 Murgor Resources Mt. Pleasant NB Conventional Geochemistry



MGS-L-20N to 1750N

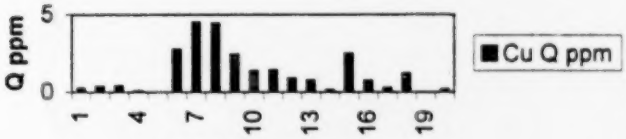
Fig. 45 Murgor Resources Mt.
Pleasant NB QPVX Bark

MGV-L-50N to 600N

Fig. 46 Murgor Resources Mt.
Pleasant NB QPVX Bark

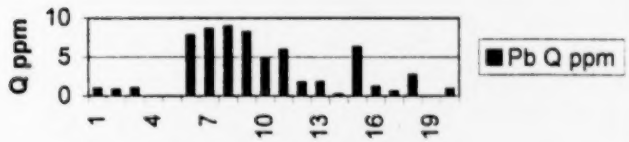
MGV-L-50N to 600N

Fig. 47 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX soils



L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 48 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils



L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 49 DSET INC. Ket Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils

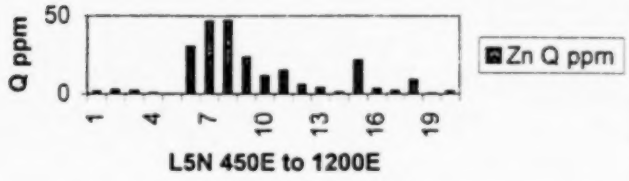


Fig. 50 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils

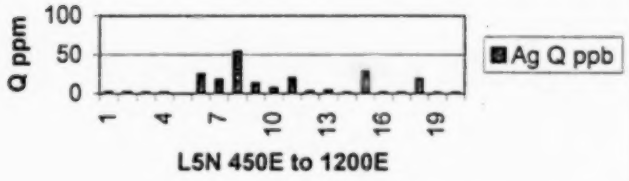


Fig. 51 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils

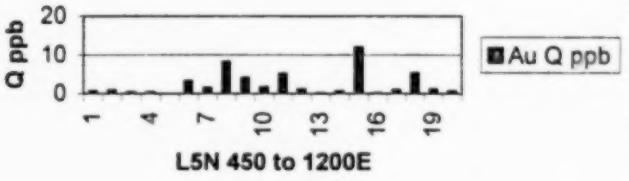


Fig. 52 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils

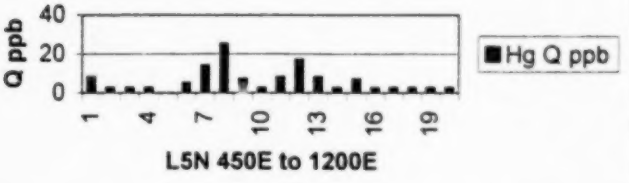
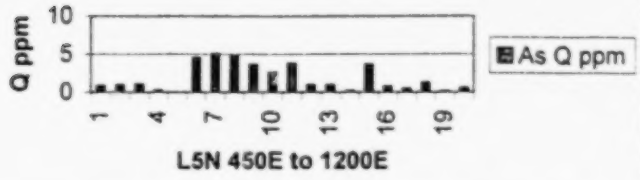
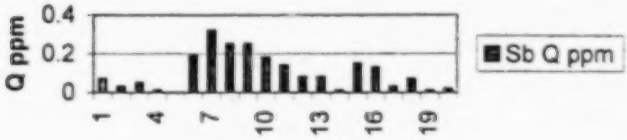


Fig. 53 DSET INC. Key Anacon East VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils



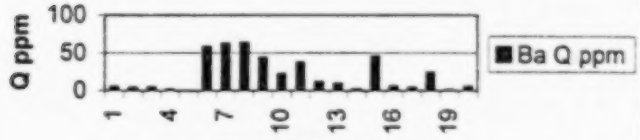
L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 54 DSET INC. Key Anacon East VMS Deposit Nb QPX Soils



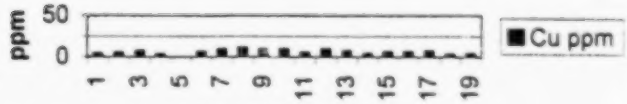
L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 55 DSET INC. Key Anacon East VMS Deposit NB QPX Soils



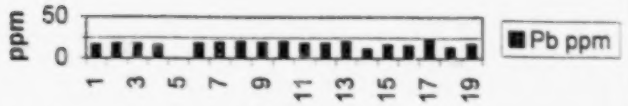
L5N 450E 1200E

Fig. 56 DSET INC. Key Anacon East VMS Deposit NB Conventional Geochemistry



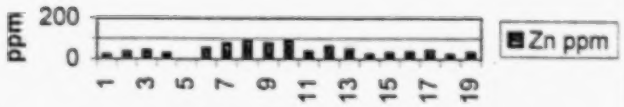
L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 57 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deopsit NB Conventional
Geochemistry



L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 58 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
MVS Deposit NB Conventional
Geochemistry

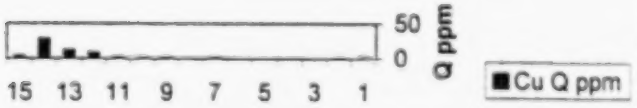


L5N 450E to 1200E

Fig. 59 DSET INC. Key Anacon East
VMS Deposit NB Conventional
Geochemistry

L5N 450E to 1200E

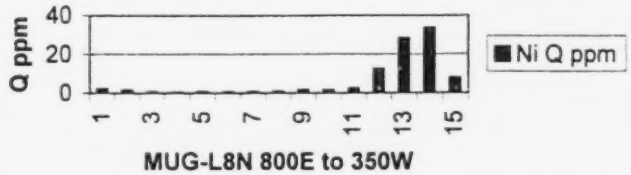
Fig. 60 Murgor Resources Lac
Colomb Quebec QPX Lake
Sediments



MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

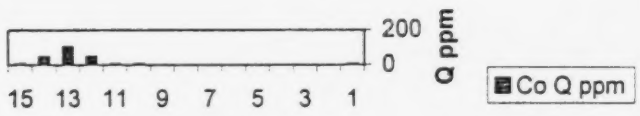
Appendix 1 Figs. 61 to 80

Fig. 61 Murgor Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



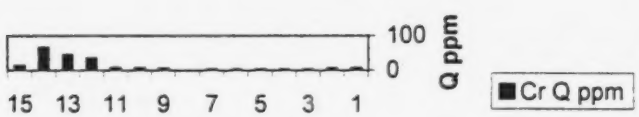
MUG-L8N 800E to 350W

Fig. 62 Murgor resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



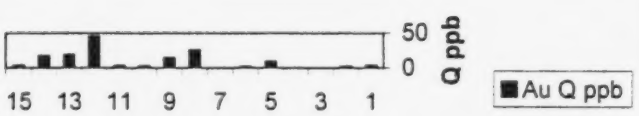
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 63 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



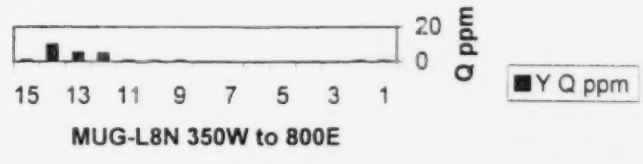
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 64 Murgor resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



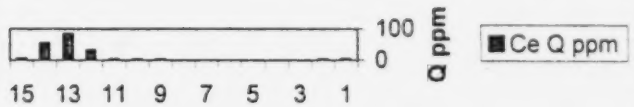
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 65 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



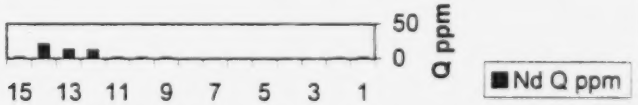
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 66 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 67 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments

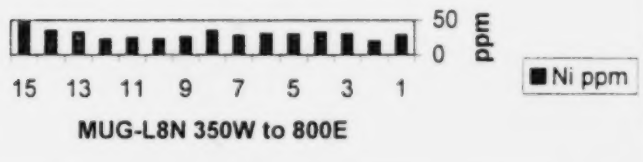


MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 68 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec Conventional Geochemistry

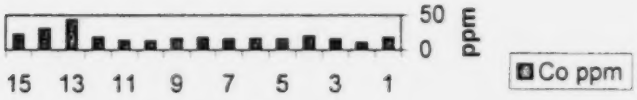
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 69 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec Conventional Geochemistry



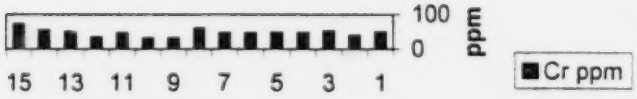
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 70 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec Conventional Geochemistry



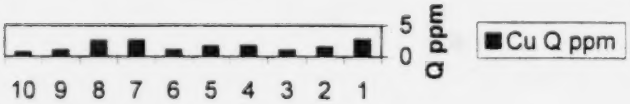
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 71 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec Conventional Geochemistry



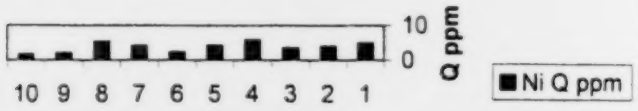
MUG-L8N 350W to 800E

Fig. 72 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



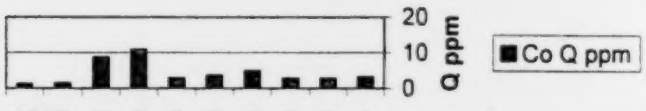
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 73 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



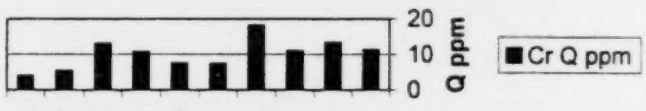
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 74 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



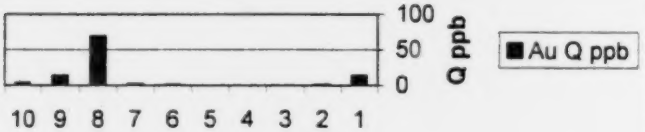
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 75 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



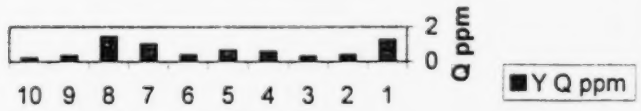
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 76 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



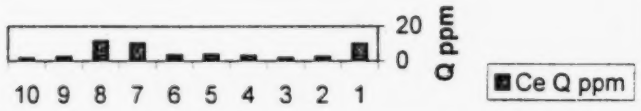
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 77 Murgor Resources Lac colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



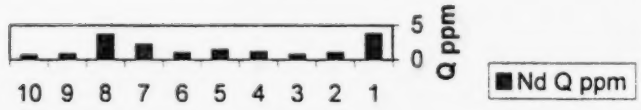
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 78 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



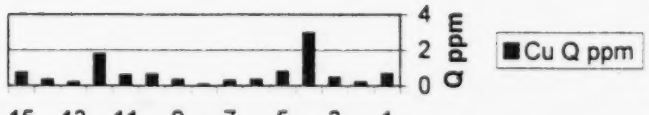
MUG-L2N 400W to 250E

Fig. 79 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



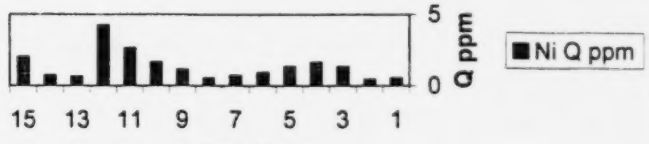
MUG-L2N 400w to 250E

Fig. 80 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



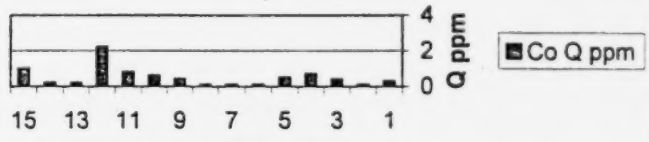
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 81 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



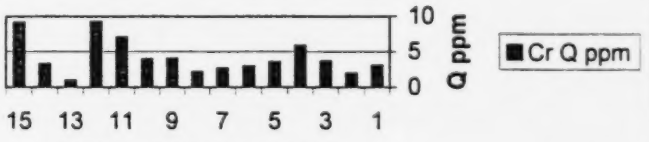
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 82 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



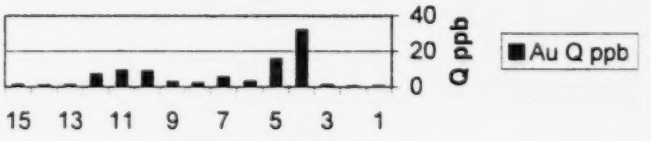
MUG-L12N 350Wto 800E

Fig. 83 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



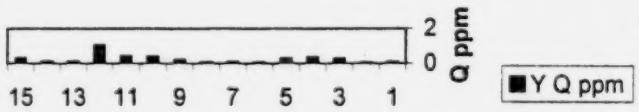
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 84 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



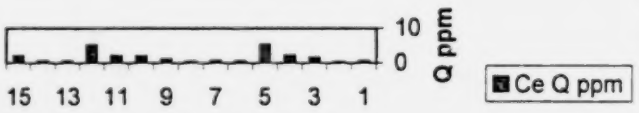
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 85 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



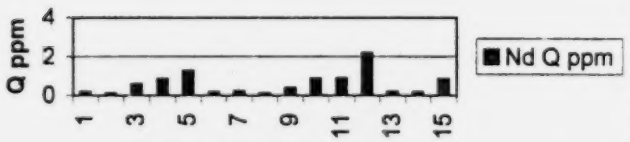
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 86 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb Quebec QPX Lake Sediments



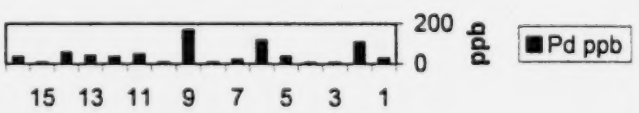
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 87 Murgor Resources Lac Colomb QPX Lake Sediments



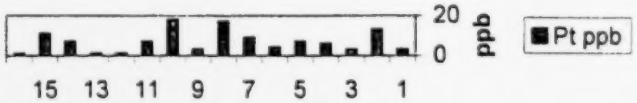
MUG-L12N 350W to 800E

Fig. 88 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W)

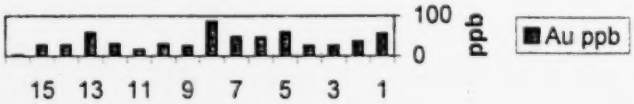
Fig. 89 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W)

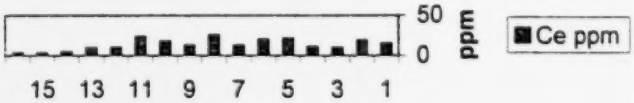
Fig. 90 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W

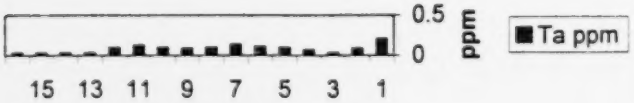
Fig. 91 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W)

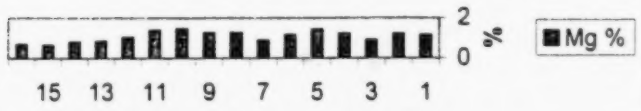
Fig. 92 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



15 13 11 9 7 5 3 1

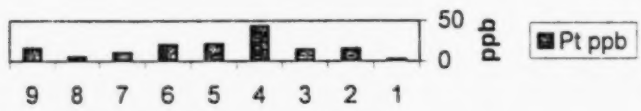
MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W)

Fig. 93 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



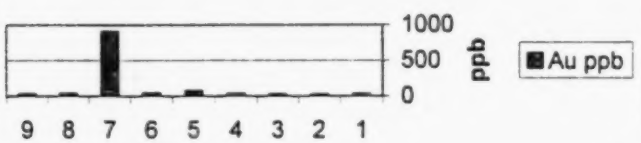
MUG-L11+50N 800W to 0W (550W to 350W)

Fig. 94 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



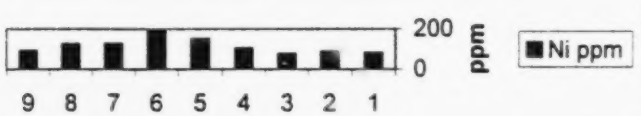
MUG-L12+25N 500W to 300W (Detailed)

Fig. 95 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



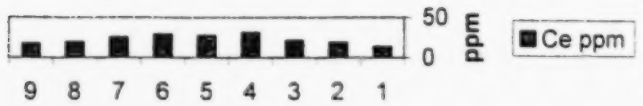
MUG-12+25N 500W to 300W

Fig. 96 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



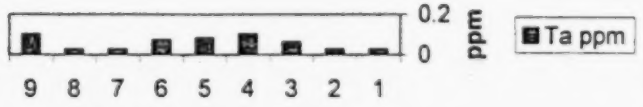
MUG-L12+25N 500W to 300W (Detailed)

Fig. 97 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



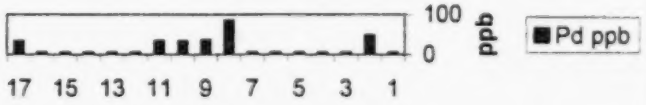
MUG-12+25N 500W to 300W (Detailed)

Fig. 98 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



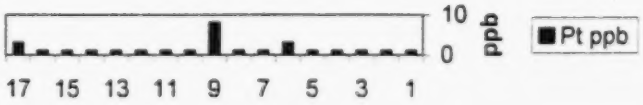
MUG-12+25N 500W to 300W (detailed)

Fig. 99 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



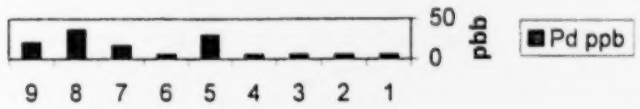
MUG-L9+75N 1000W to 0W (900W to 700W Detailed)

Fig. 100 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



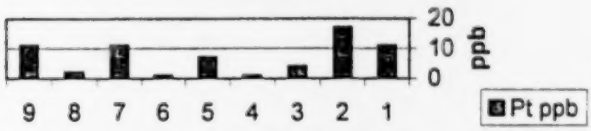
MUG-L9+75N 1000W to 0W (900W to 700W Detailed)

Fig. 101 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



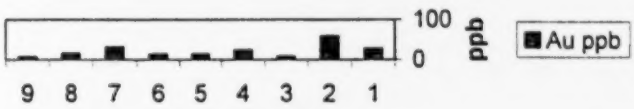
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W (Detailed)

Fig. 102 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



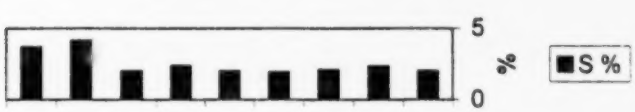
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W (Detailed)

Fig. 103 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



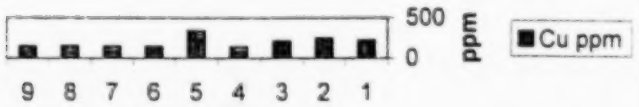
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W (Detailed)

Fig. 104 Murgor Resources La Treve Project Quebec QPVX Bark



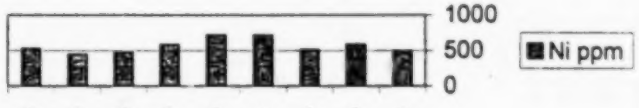
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W (Detailed)

Fig. 105 Murgor Resources La Treve
11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



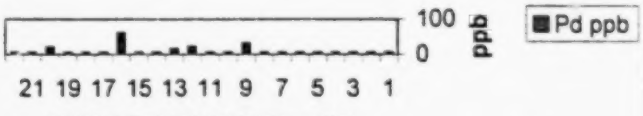
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W
(Detailed)

Fig. 106 Murgor Resources La Treve
11 Project Quebec Bark



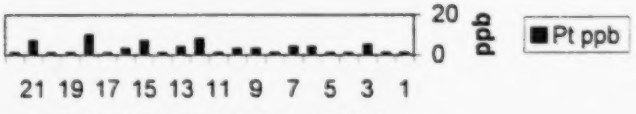
MUG-L9N 1000W to 800W (Detailed)

Fig. 107 Murgor Resources La Treve
11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



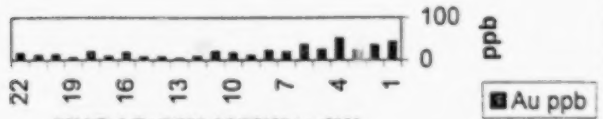
MUG-L7+75N 1350W to 0W
(1350W-1100W Detailed)

Fig. 108 Murgor resources La Treve
11 Project Qubec QPVX Bark



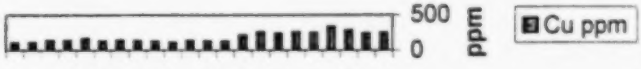
MUG-L7+75N 1350W to 1100W
(1350W to 1100W Detailed)

Fig. 109 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



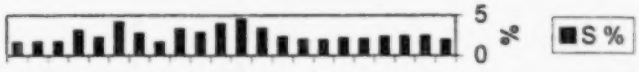
MUG-L7+75N 1350W to 0W
(1350W to1100W Detailed)

Fig. 110 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



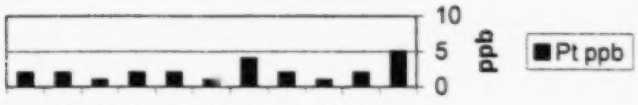
MUG-L7+75N 1350W to 0W
(1350W-1100W Detailed)

Fig. 111 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



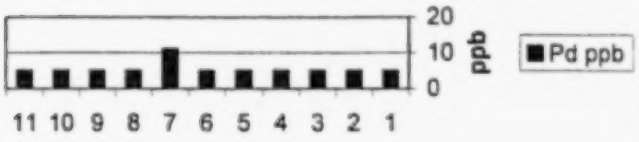
MUG-L7+75N 1350W to 0W (1350W-1100W Detailed)

Fig. 112 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



MUG-L3N 700W to 300E

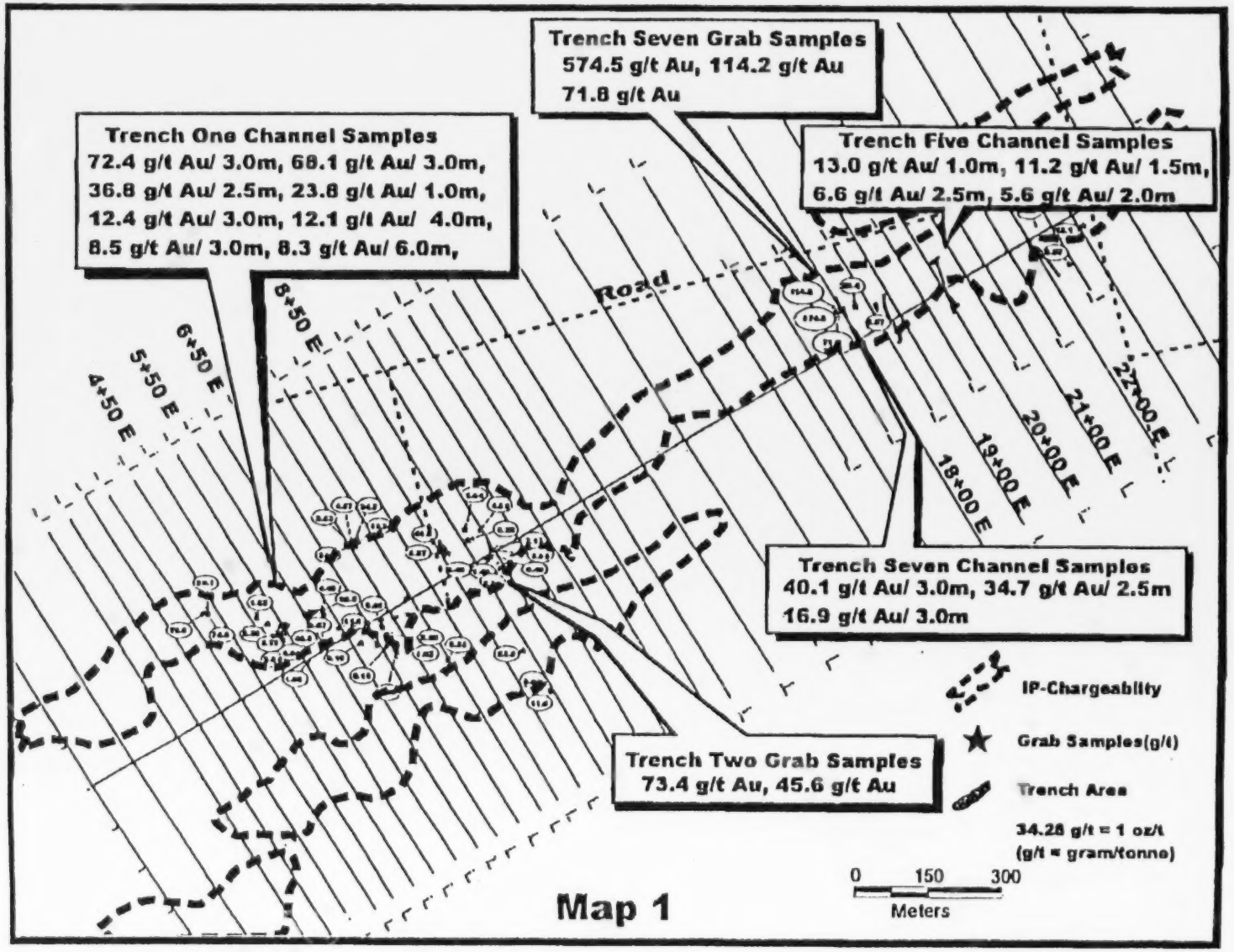
Fig. 113 Murgor Resources La Treve 11 Project Quebec QPVX Bark



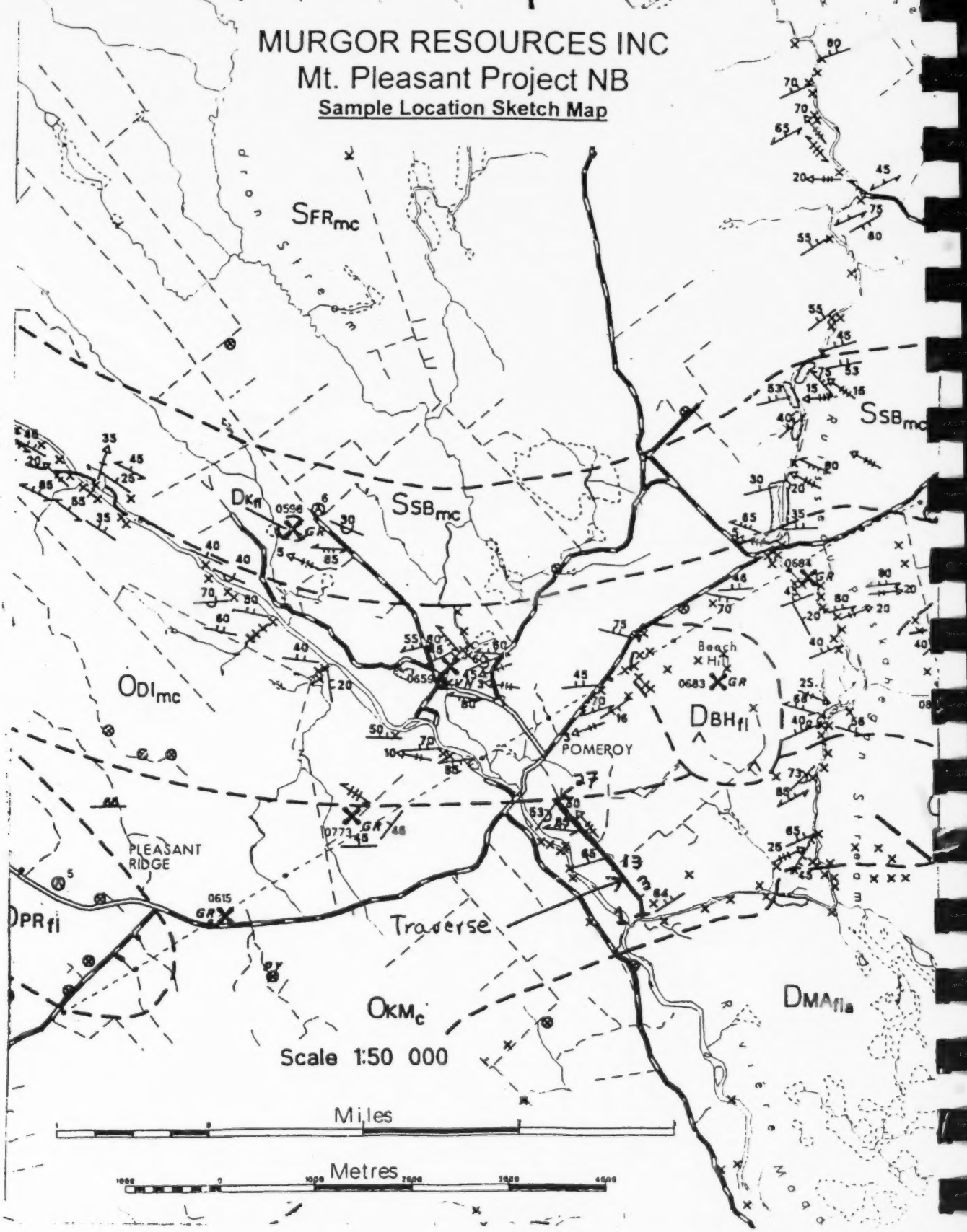
MUG-L3 700W to 300E

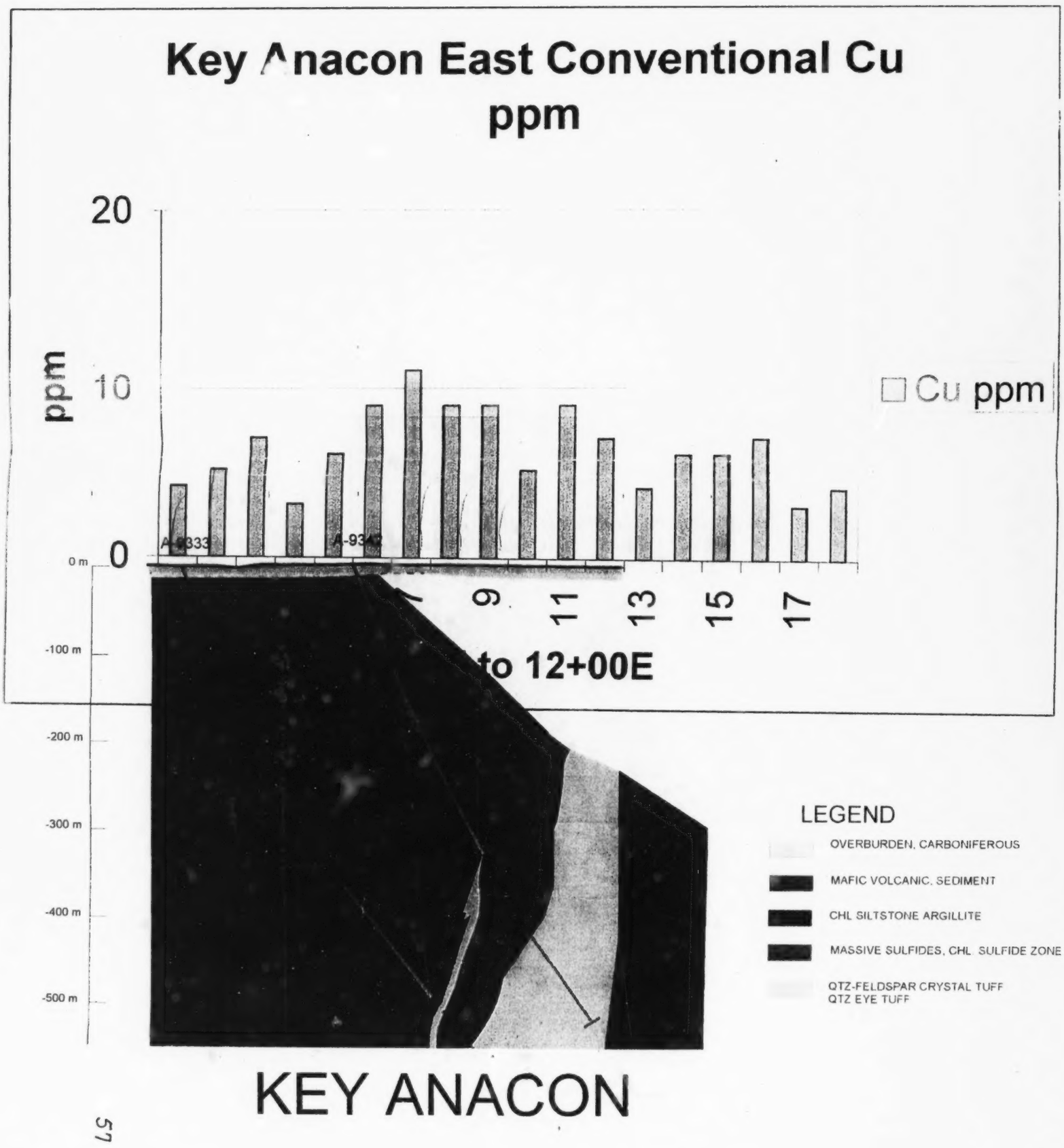
APPENDIX 2

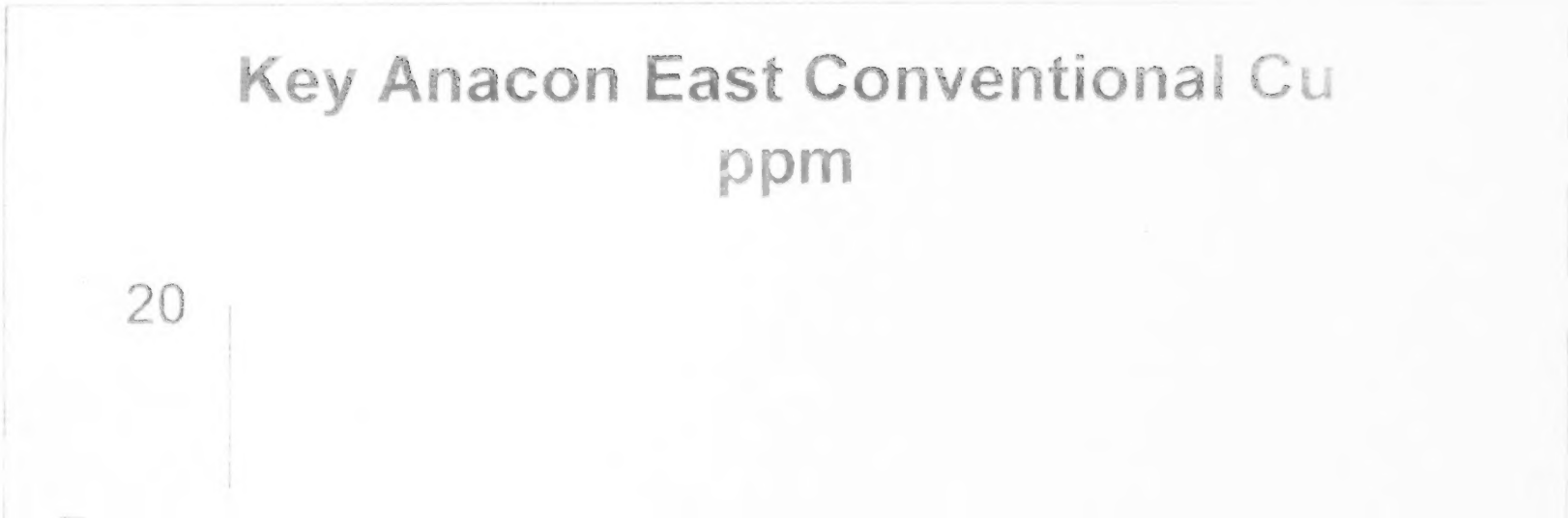
Clarence Stream Property - New Brunswick

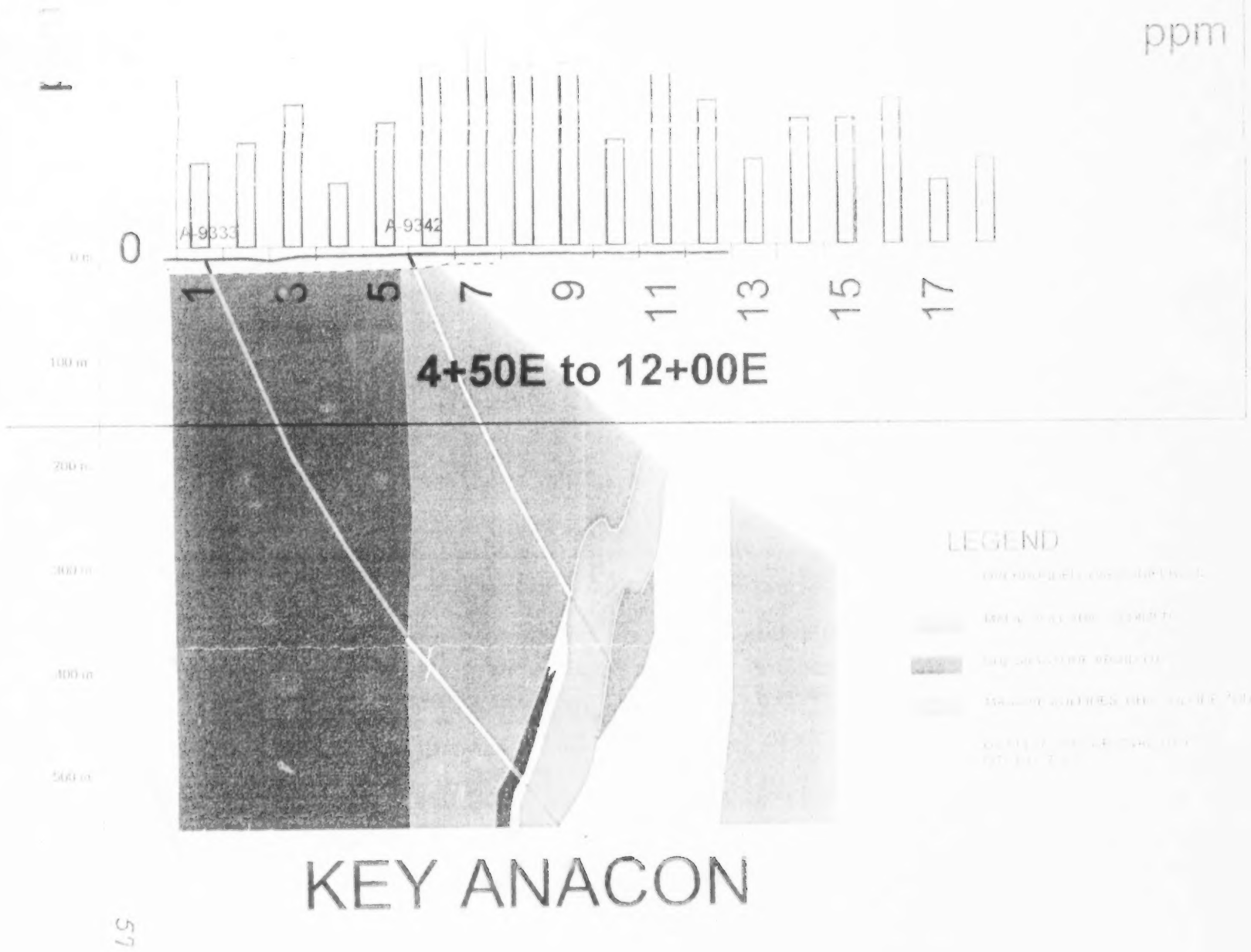


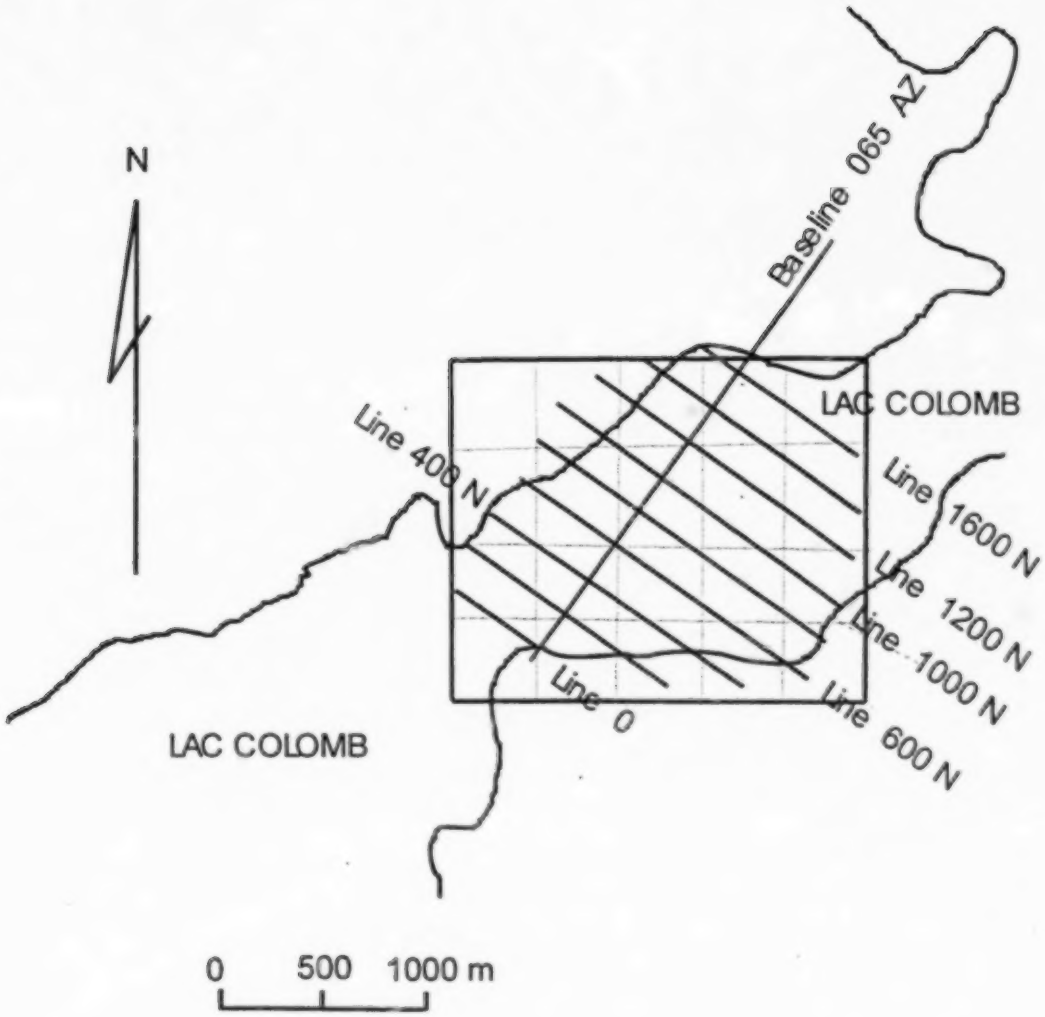
FREEWEST RESOURCES CANADA INC


MURGOR RESOURCES INC
Mt. Pleasant Project NB
Sample Location Sketch Map
SFRmc
SSBmc
SSBmc
DKfl
ODImc
DBHfl
POMEROY
Beach Hill
PLEASANT RIDGE
DPRfl
Traverse
OKMc
DMAfla
Scale 1:50 000
Miles
Metres


Key Anacon East Conventional Cu ppm
20
10
0
ppm
Cu ppm
A-9333
A-9342
9
11
13
15
17
to 12+00E
0 m
-100 m
-200 m
-300 m
-400 m
-500 m
LEGEND
OVERBURDEN, CARBONIFEROUS
MAFIC VOLCANIC, SEDIMENT
CHL SILTSTONE ARGILLITE
MASSIVE SULFIDES, CHL SULFIDE ZONE
QTZ-FELDSPAR CRYSTAL TUFF
QTZ EYE TUFF
KEY ANACON


Key Anacon East Conventional Cu
ppm
20

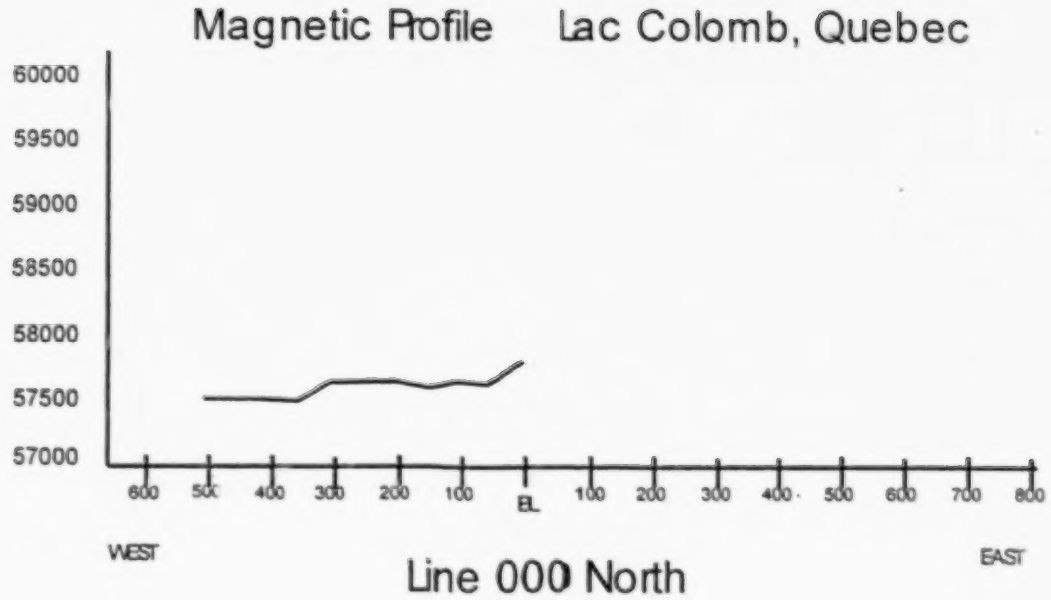

ppm
A-9933
A-9342
0
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
4+50E to 12+00E
LEGEND
KEY ANACON

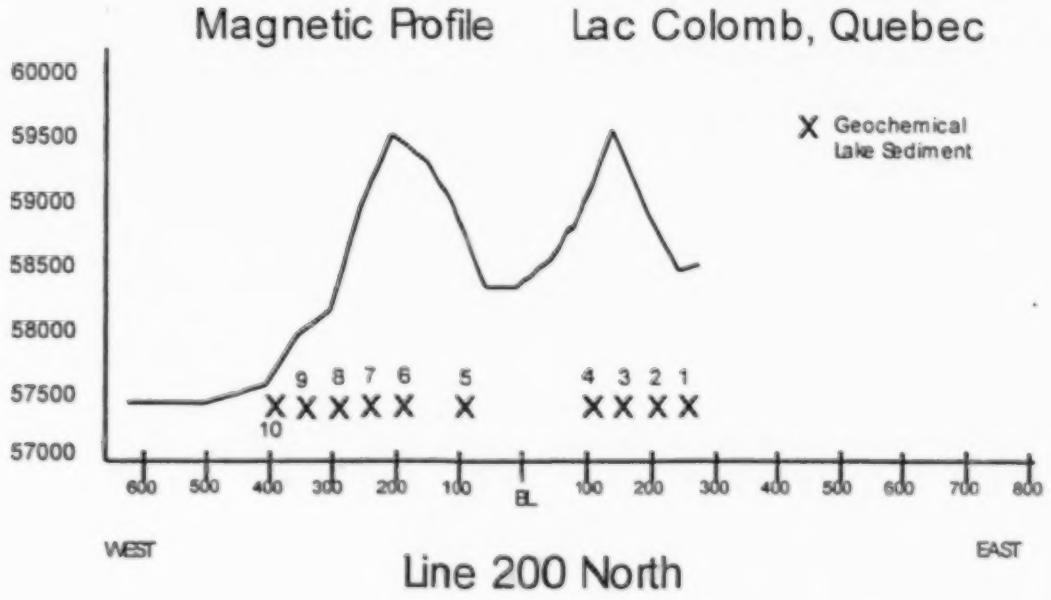


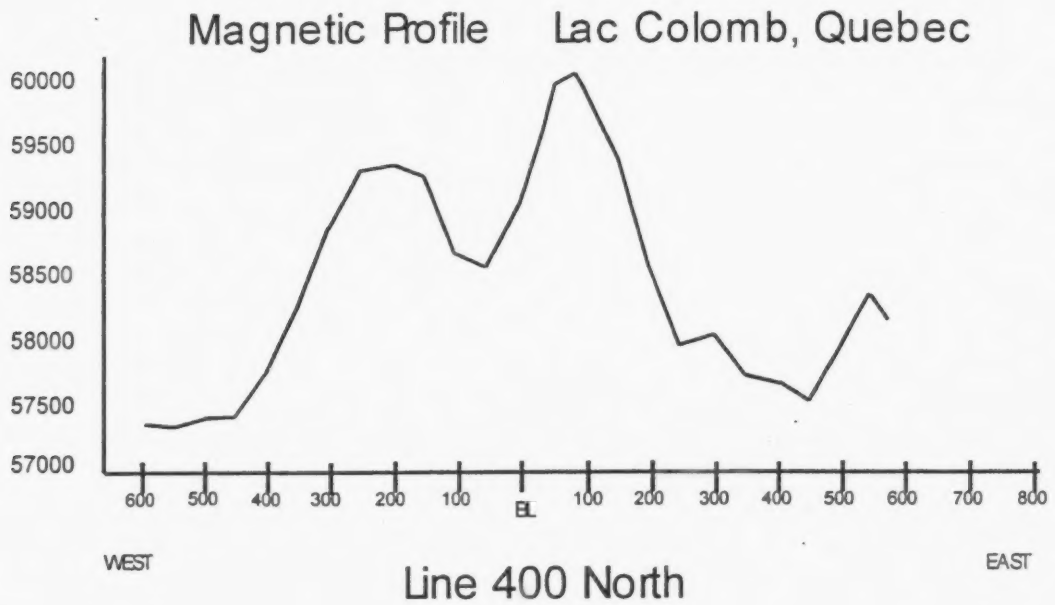
Lines: 200 meter sections (12.4 km with B.L. - approx)

Mag: - reading every 25 meters

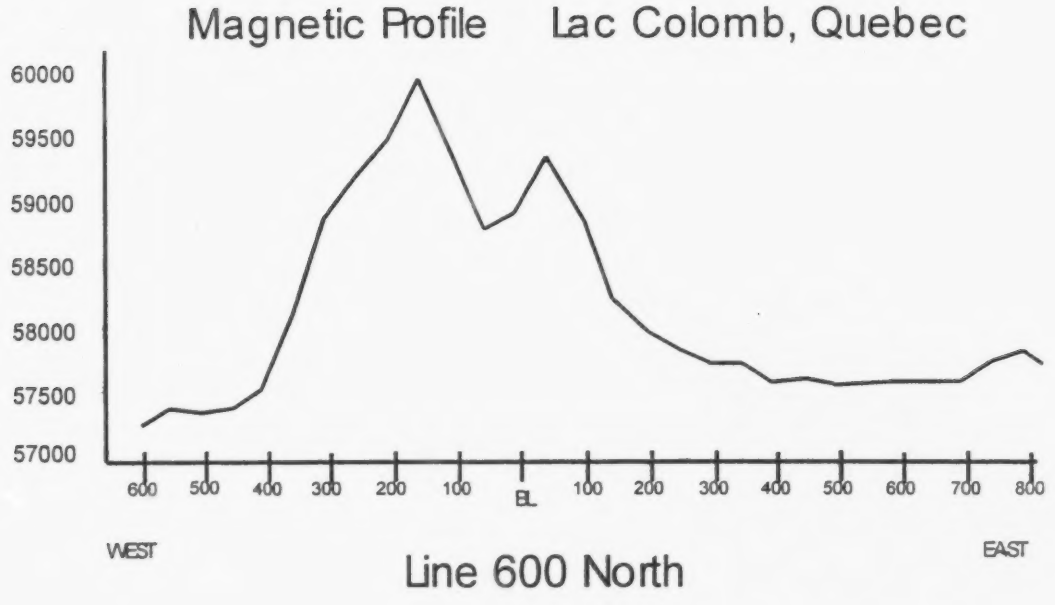
LAC COLOMB
GRID SKETCH


Magnetic Profile Lac Colomb, Quebec
60000
59500
59000
58500
58000
57500
57000
600 500 400 300 200 100 BL 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
WEST
EAST
Line 000 North

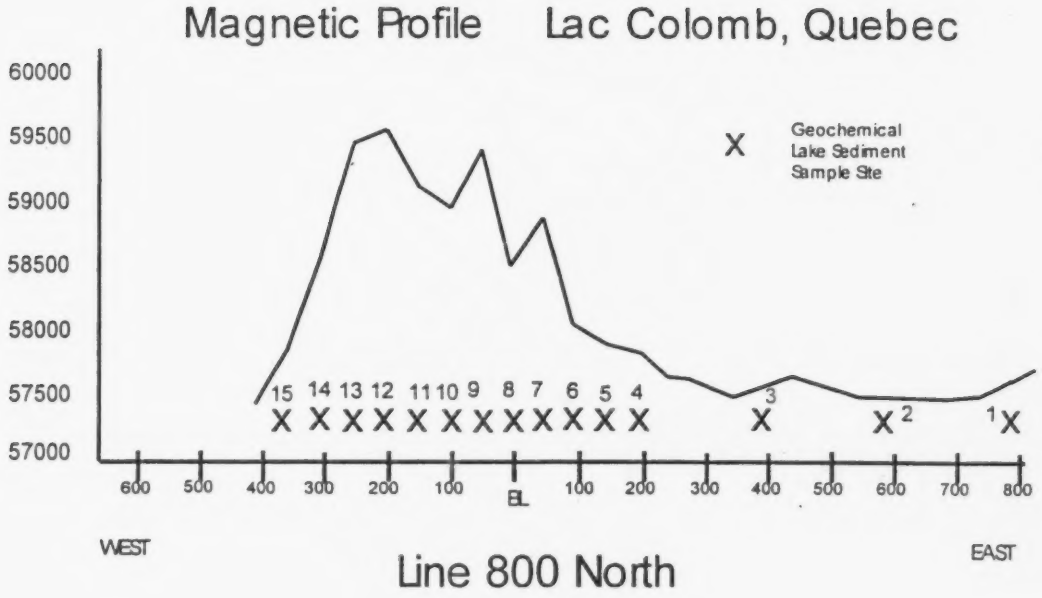

Magnetic Profile Lac Colomb, Quebec
60000
59500
59000
58500
58000
57500
57000
X Geochemical Lake Sediment
9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
10
600 500 400 300 200 100 BL 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
WEST
EAST
Line 200 North

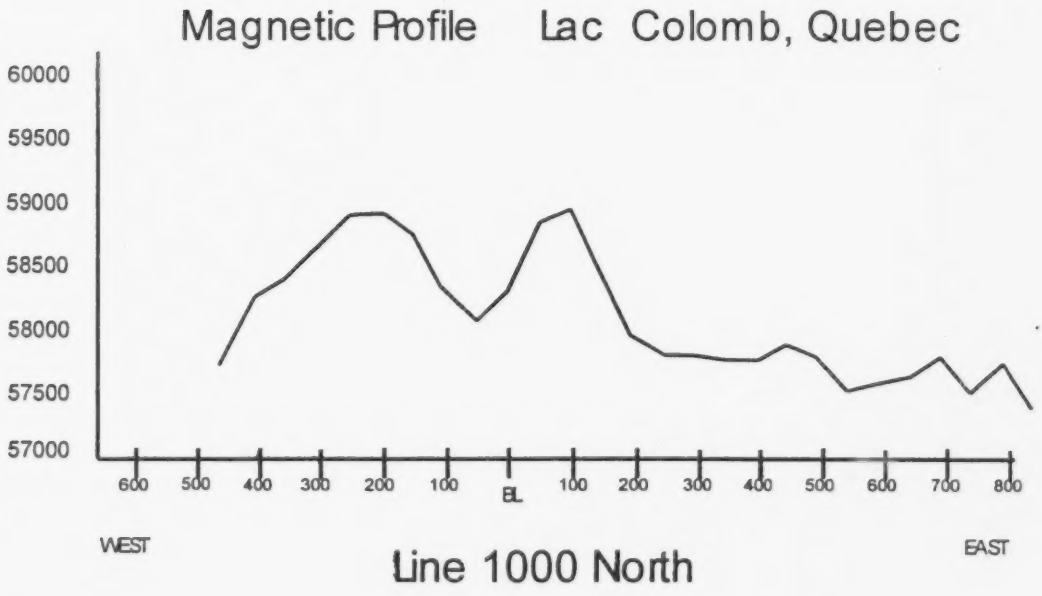


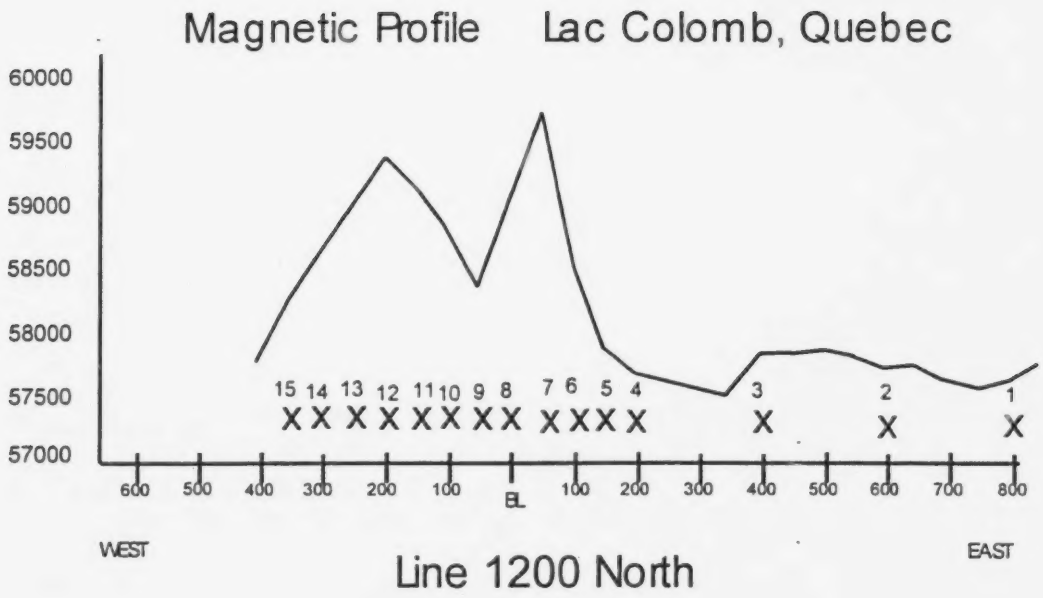
Line 400 North



Line 600 North


Magnetic Profile Lac Colomb, Quebec
60000
59500
59000
58500
58000
57500
57000
X Geochemical Lake Sediment Sample Site
15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
600 500 400 300 200 100 BL 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
WEST
EAST
Line 800 North


Magnetic Profile Lac Colomb, Quebec
60000
59500
59000
58500
58000
57500
57000
600 500 400 300 200 100 BL 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
WEST
EAST
Line 1000 North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57000
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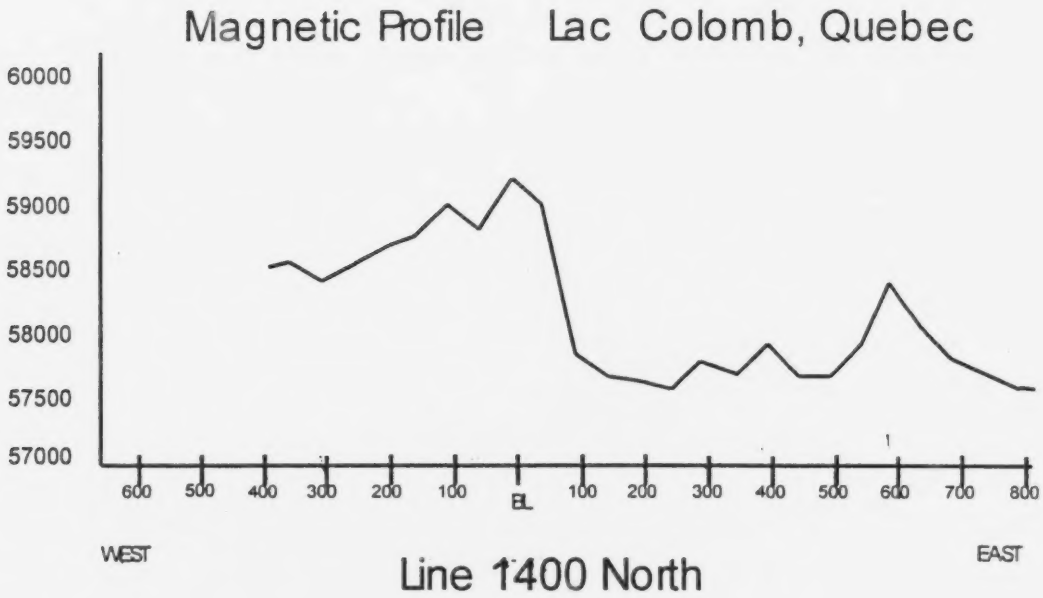
Line 1200 North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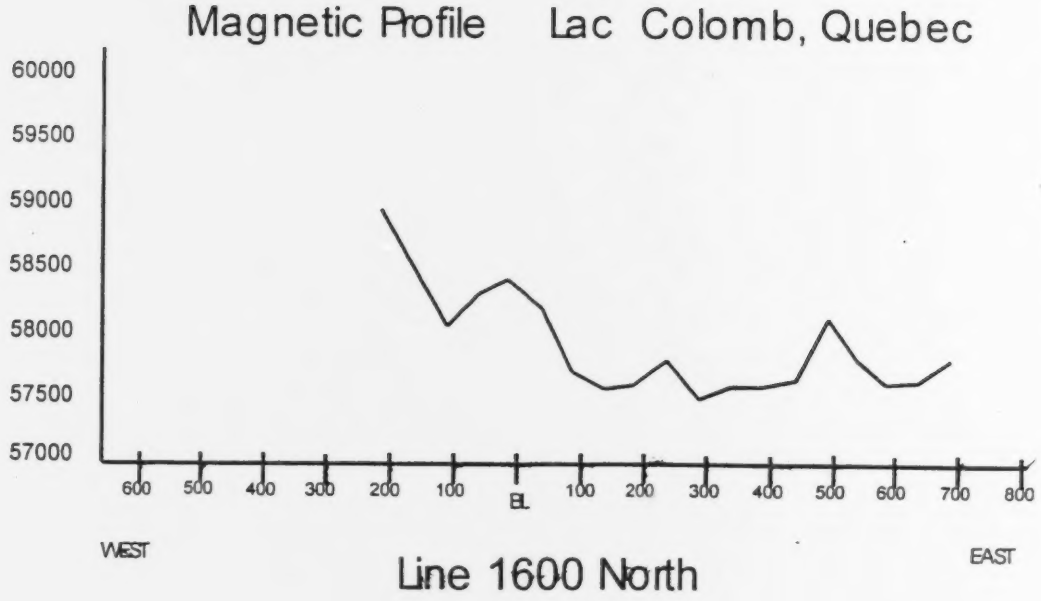
EAST
Line 1400 North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57000
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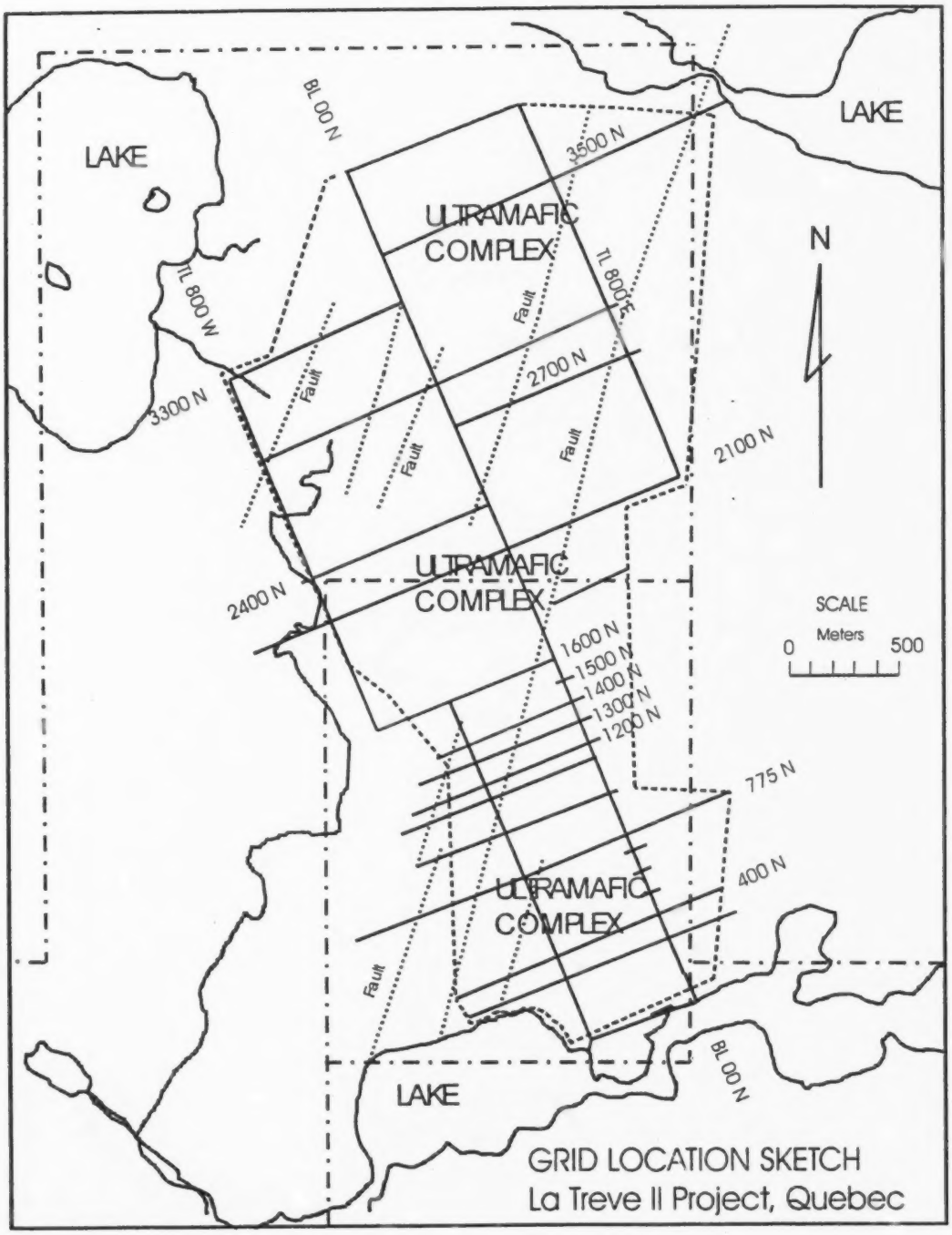
Line 1600 North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LAKE
LAKE
BL 00 N
BL 00 N
3500 N
TL 800 W
TL 800 E
ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX
ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX
ULTRAMAFIC COMPLEX
Fault
Fault
Fault
Fault
Fault
N
3300 N
2700 N
2100 N
2400 N
1600 N
1500 N
1400 N
1300 N
1200 N
775 N
400 N
SCALE
Meters
0
500
GRID LOCATION SKETCH
La Treve II Project, Quebec

APPENDIX 3

List of Sample Numbers and Their Corresponding Bar Chart Numbers

SAMPLE	Bar Chart Numbers	Sample Station	Sample #	Bar Chart #
FW L18E 200S	1	L16E 200N	1 FW L15E 200N	1
FW L18E 150S	2	150N	2 FW L15E 150N	2
FW L18E 100S	3	125N	3 FW L15E 125N	3
FW L18E 75S	4	112.5N	4 FW L15E 100N	4
FW L18E 50S	5	100N	5 FW L15E 87.5N	5
FW L18E 25S	6	87.5N	6 FW L15E 75N	6
FW L18E BL 00	7	75N	7 FW L15E 62.5N	7
FW L18E 12.5N	8	62.5N	8 FW L15E 50N	8
FW L18E 25N	9	50N	9 FW L15E 37.5N	9
FW L18E 37.5N	10	37.5N	10 FW L15E 25N	10
FW L18E 50N	11	25N	11 FW L15E 12.5N	11
FW L18E 67.5N	12	12.5N	12 FW L15E 0+00N	12
FW L18E 75N	13	BL 0+00N	13 FW L15E 25S	13
FW L18E 87.5N	14	25S	14 FW L15E 50S	14
FW L18E 100N	15	50S	15 FW L15E 75S	15
FW L18E 112.5N	16	75S	16 FW L15E 100S	16
FW L18E 125N	17	100S	17 FW L15E 150S	17
FW L18E 150N	18	150S	18 FW L15E 200S	18
FW L18E 200N	19	200S	19	

ELEMENT SAMPLES	SAMPLES	Bar Chart #	DSET INC. L5N	Key Anacon Deposit NB Conventional Gec Chart #s
MGS-L-1	KAE L5N 4	1	450E	1
MGS-L-2	KAE L5N 5	2	500E	2
MGS-L-3	KAE L5N 5	3	550E	3
MGS-L-4	KAE L5N 6	4	600E	4
MGS-L-5	KAE L5N 6	5	650E ns	5
MGS-L-6	KAE L5N 7	6	700E	6
MGS-L-7	KAE L5N 7	7	750E	7
MGS-L-8	KAE L5N 7	8	775E	8
MGS-L-9	KAE L5N 8	9	800E	9
MGS-L-10	KAE L5N 8	10	825E	10
MGS-L-11	KAE L5N 8	11	850E	11
MGS-L-12	KAE L5N 8	12	875E	12
MGS-L-13	KAE L5N 9	13	900E	13
MGS-L-14	KAE L5N 9	14	925E	14
MGS-L-15	KAE L5N 9	15	950E	15
MGS-L-16	KAE L5N 1	16	1000E	16
MGS-L-17	KAE L5N 1	17	1050E	17
MGS-L-18	KAE L5N 1	18	1100E	18
MGS-L-19	KAE L5N 1	19	1200E	19
MGS-L-20		20		
MGS-L-21				
MGS-L-22				
MGS-L-23				
MGS-L-24				
MGS-L-25				
MGS-L-26				
MGS-L-27				

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Bar Chart Number
MUG L2N 250E	1
MUG L2N 200E	2
MUG L2N 150E	3
MUG L2N 100E	4
MUG L2N 100W	5
MUG L2N 200W	6
MUG L2N 250W	7
MUG L2N 300W	8
MUG L2N 350W	9
MUG L2N 400W	10
MUG L8N 800E	1
MUG L8N 600E	2
MUG L8N 400E	3
MUG L8N 200E	4
MUG L8N 150E	5
MUG L8N 100E	6
MUG L8N 50E	7
MUG L8N 0+00E	8
MUG L8N 50W	9
MUG L8N 100W	10
MUG L8N 150W	11
MUG L8N 200W	12
MUG L8N 250W	13
MUG L8N 300W	14
MUG L8N 350W	15
MUG L12N 800E	1
MUG L12N 600E	2
MUG L12N 400E	3
MUG L12N 200E	4
MUG L12N 150E	5
MUG L12N 100E	6
MUG L12N 50E	7
MUG L12N 0+00E	8
MUG L12N 50W	9
MUG L12N 100W	10
MUG L12N 150W	11
MUG L12N 200W	12
MUG L12N 250W	13
MUG L12N 300W	14
MUG L12N 350W	15

SAMPLES	Bar Chart Numbers
MUG L11+50N 0-100W	1
MUG L11+50N 150-200W	2
MUG L11+50N 250W	3
MUG L11+50N 300W	4
MUG L11+50N 350W	5
MUG L11+50N 375W	6
MUG L11+50N 400W	7
MUG L11+50N 425W	8
MUG L11+50N 450W	9
MUG L11+50N 475W	10
MUG L11+50N 500W	11
MUG L11+50N 525W	12
MUG L11+50N 550W	13
MUG L11+50N 600-650W	14
MUG L11+50N 700-750W	15
MUG L11+50N 800W	16

ELEMENT SAMPLES	
MUG L12+25N 300W	1
MUG L12+25N 325W	2
MUG L12+25N 350W	3
MUG L12+25N 375W	4
MUG L12+25N 400W	5
MUG L12+25N 425W	6
MUG L12+25N 450W	7
MUG L12+25N 475W	8
MUG L12+25N 500W	9

MUG L9+75N 0+50+100W	1
MUG L9+75N 150-200W	2
MUG L9+75N 250-300W	3
MUG L9+75N 350-400W	4
MUG L9+75N 450-500W	5
MUG L9+75N 550-600W	6
MUG L9+75N 650W	7
MUG L9+75N 700W	8
MUG L9+75N 725W	9
MUG L9+75N 750W	10
MUG L9+75N 775W	11
MUG L9+75N 800W	12
MUG L9+75N 825W	13
MUG L9+75N 850W	14
MUG L9+75N 875W	15
MUG L9+75N 900W	16
MUG L9+75N 950-1000W	17

MUG L9N	1
MUG L9N	2
MUG L9N	3
MUG L9N	4
MUG L9N	5
MUG L9N	6
MUG L9N	7
MUG L9N	8
MUG L9N	9

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Bar Chart Numbers
MUG L7+7	1
MUG L7+7	2
MUG L7+7	3
MUG L7+7	4
MUG L7+7	5
MUG L7+7	6
MUG L7+7	7
MUG L7+7	8
MUG L7+7	9
MUG L7+7	10
MUG L7+7	11
MUG L7+7	12
MUG L7+7	13
MUG L7+7	14
MUG L7+7	15
MUG L7+7	16
MUG L7+7	17
MUG L7+7	18
MUG L7+7	19
MUG L7+7	20
MUG L7+7	21
MUG L7+7	22

ELEMENT SAMPLES	Bar Chart Numbers
MUG L3N	1
MUG L3N	2
MUG L3N	3
MUG L3N	4
MUG L3N	5
MUG L3N	6
MUG L3N	7
MUG L3N	8
MUG L3N	9
MUG L3N	10
MUG L3N	11

APPENDIX 4

List of All QPX Soil Normalizing Factors

Freewest L18E Clarence Stream NB

ELEMENT SAMPLES	N Factor		Sample Station		N Factor
FW L18E 200S	1.28	1	L16E 200N	1	1.55
FW L18E 150S	1.7	2	150N	2	5.14
FW L18E 100S	1.62	3	125N	3	3.8
FW L18E 75S	1.7	4	112.5N	4	1
FW L18E 50S	2.9	5	100N	5	3.7
FW L18E 25S	1.98	6	87.5N	6	4.85
FW L18E BL 00	3.68	7	75N	7	4.8
FW L18E 12.5N	1.43	8	62.5N	8	1.4
FW L18E 25N	3.64	9	50N	9	1.3
FW L18E 37.5N	2.82	10	37.5N	10	1
FW L18E 50N	2	11	25N	11	2.25
FW L18E 67.5N	1	12	12.5N	12	1.5
FW L18E 75N	2.04	13	BL 0+00N	13	2.48
FW L18E 87.5N	1.75	14	25S	14	2.2
FW L18E 100N	2	15	50S	15	5.56
FW L18E 112.5N	3.08	16	75S	16	1.9
FW L18E 125N	4.99	17	100S	17	3.47
FW L18E 150N	3.98	18	150S	18	1.5
FW L18E 200N	5.08	19	200S	19	6.6

ELEMENT SAMPLES	N factor	
L15E 200N	1	3.46
150N	2	2.15
125N	3	4.06
100N	4	3.9
87.5N	5	4.03
75N	6	3.76
62.5N	7	5.8
50N	8	3.48
37.5N	9	1.68
25N	10	1.69
12.5N	11	1
BL 0+00N	12	2.46
25S	13	4.3
50S	14	1.04
75S	15	4.16
100S	16	1.68
150S	17	2.12
200S	18	1.9

ELEMENT SAMPLES	N Factor
MGS-L-1	1
MGS-L-2	1.6
MGS-L-3	1.09
MGS-L-4	1.4
MGS-L-5	3.4
MGS-L-6	1
MGS-L-7	3
MGS-L-8	2.8
MGS-L-9	4.5
MGS-L-10	5
MGS-L-11	3.5
MGS-L-12	2.7
MGS-L-13	2.4
MGS-L-14	1.8
MGS-L-15	1.7
MGS-L-16	1.8
MGS-L-17	2
MGS-L-18	1.4
MGS-L-19	2.6
MGS-L-20	2
MGS-L-21	1.9
MGS-L-22	2.8
MGS-L-23	1.9
MGS-L-24	1.8
MGS-L-25	2.7
MGS-L-26	2.7
MGS-L-27	2.1

ELEMENT SAMPLES	N Factor
MUG L2N 250E	1
MUG L2N 200E	1
MUG L2N 150E	1
MUG L2N 100E	1
MUG L2N 100W	1
MUG L2N 200W	1
MUG L2N 250W	1
MUG L2N 300W	1
MUG L2N 350W	1
MUG L2N 400W	1
MUG L8N 800E	1
MUG L8N 600E	1
MUG L8N 400E	1
MUG L8N 200E	1
MUG L8N 150E	1
MUG L8N 100E	1
MUG L8N 50E	1
MUG L8N 0+00E	1
MUG L8N 50W	1
MUG L8N 100W	1
MUG L8N 150W	1
MUG L8N 200W	1.58
MUG L8N 250W	1.05
MUG L8N 300W	1.24
MUG L8N 350W	1
MUG L12N 800E	1
MUG L12N 600E	1
MUG L12N 400E	1
MUG L12N 200E	1
MUG L12N 150E	1
MUG L12N 100E	1
MUG L12N 50E	1
MUG L12N 0+00E	1
MUG L12N 50W	1
MUG L12N 100W	1
MUG L12N 150W	1
MUG L12N 200W	1
MUG L12N 250W	1
MUG L12N 300W	1
MUG L12N 350W	1

APPENDIX 5

Paper on Microclusters
(Small aggregates of atoms constitute a distinct phase of matter.
Their chemistry, at once highly reactive and selective, has possible applications
in catalysis, optics and electronics.)

Reference:
Duncan, M.A. and Rouvray, D.H. 1989. Microclusters. Scientific American, December, pp. 110-115.

APPENDIX 6

DSET, INC

Deep Search Exploration Technologies, Inc
245 Hilton Road, Unit 28
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 7A8
Tel: 506 455-8935
Fax: 506 452-0555
E-mail: hlmv@nb.sympatico.ca

Progress Report
Murgor Resources Inc
La Treve Project

Introduction

Dr. Howard Lahti was requested by MURGOR to conduct a limited QPVX (Quantum Particle Vegetation Extraction) program at the La Treve claim block about 70 km northwest of Chapais Quebec. The object was to test a proprietary technique developed by DSET to use vegetative cover as a sample media to see if it could detect shallow Cu-Ni-Pd-PT mineralization. Pd and Pt are found with sulphides, as in this example, or by themselves as narrow layered bands in mafic and ultramafic rocks. As far as DSET knows no mining exploration companies are using geochemistry as one of the primary tools to search for Pd-Pt. If the test was successful Murgor would have a competitive advantage over other exploration companies.
One of the main reasons this technique was not used before is that the previous sampling methods were slow, clumsy and expensive. The low levels of Pd-Pt found in rocks and the low concentration required to make a deposit (low ppms) meant that expensive assaying techniques had to be used. Finally, before the demand and price for the metals were not favorable for exploring for these elements.

Mineralization

It was not the mandate of DSET to study the type of the mineralization however; a brief description will be given.
The mineral deposit is of a limited extent approximately 3 meters wide and 8 meters long striking in a north-south direction. The mineralization consist of large blebs of pyhrotite, chalcopyrite, and minor magnetite. The best grab sample assayed 13 grams/ton combined platiniods, an economic grade if found in a large enough deposit. Very little work to date has been done to evaluate the size and strike length below the surface. The present model for the mineralization is that it occurs as a feeder pipe extending out from a much larger mineralized mafic intrusive body.

Sampling Procedure

Only lines 0+00N and 50N were sampled from 500W to 500E. Line 0+00N was chosen because the line crossed over the La Treve Pd-Pt (Cu-Ni) prospect were very high concentrations (13 ppm combined) of Pd-Pt plus other platiniods. Line 0+00N actually passes about 2 meters north of the main part of the showing. Samples FS, BS, And FT are located about 8 meters to the south of the line and 2 meters to the west. (See Sketch Map 0f Pit Area). Samples FS (facing the pit) and BS (facing away from the pit) are from the same tree. Sample FT (fallen tree) was taken from a tree pushed over when the pit area was cleared. It appears from field observations that only the east side root system of these two trees extended over the mineralization. The reason to check both sides of the tree was to see if there was any significant contamination from blasting.
The field sampling technique is based on the understanding the physics and chemistry of Quantum Particles, now commonly known as Quantum Dots and is information proprietary to DSET.

Results

The bark samples were processed by a proprietary method developed by DSET so cannot be revealed in this report. It can be said however, both the sampling procedure, choice of tree species, and the processing of the bark samples and analysis depend on the understanding of the migration of Quantum Particles and the extraction and concentration them for analysis.

The results are tabulated below:

Sample #	Cu	Ni	Pd	Pt
FS	0.37%	0.34%	297 ppb	53 ppb
BS	0.27%	0.27%	227 ppb	55 ppb
FT	0.25%	0.26%	148 ppb	21 ppb
L0+00N 12E	113 ppm	71 ppm	15 ppb	<2 ppb

Improved Extraction

FS	0.47%	No data	3107 ppb	684 ppb
BS	0.37%	No data	1582 ppb	471 ppb
FT	0.22%	No data	960 ppb	208 ppb

After receiving the above results it was decided by DSET to see if the analysis could be improved by improving the efficiency of the collection of the QP's. The new extraction procedure shows a dramatic improvement with up to a 10 X increase in the amount of Pd and Pt extracted.
The actual improvement is: **FS**, Pd new/Pd old 3107/227= **13.69**; Pt new/Pt old 684/53=**12.91**; **BS**, Pd new/Pd old 1582/227= **7**; Pt new/Pt old 471/55= **8.6**

FT, Pd new/Pd old 960/148= **6.5**, Pt new/Pt old 208/21= **9.9.** In summary the improvement for Pd was **6.5 to 13.69** and Pt from **8.6 to 12.91** a remarkable increase in concentration recovered.

Conclusions

1) Samples FS, BS and FT collected very close to the Cu-Ni-Pd-Pt showing easily identified the mineralization. The concentrations found in the QPVX are 297 ppb,227 ppb and 148 ppb Pd; 53 ppb, 55 ppb and 21 ppb Pt respectively. Background for the two elements is < 10 ppb for Pd and < 2 ppb for Pt.

2) Ni and Cu QPVX concentrations of 2500-3600 ppm gave very strong responses.

3) No Pd-PT anomalies were detected near the baseline on L50N 500W to 500E.

4) From this limited test, it appears the Cu-Ni-Pd-Pt mineralization is of a limited lateral extent.

5) The improved QPVX for Pd-Pt tested in late November show an extraction increase of **7 to 13 X** over the old method.

6) With the dramatic increase in Pd-Pt extraction a much more efficient exploration program could be designed.

Recommendations

1) It is strongly recommended that once exploration of the Murgor La Treve Project starts up again the new improved QPVX should be used on all projects.

APPENDIX 7

COMEAU LAB INC.

220 CH ALPHONSE PETIT-ROCHER-OUEST,NB E8J 1X8
Tel:506-783-7516 Fax:506-783-7154

DSET, INC.
Dr. Howard Lahti
64 Angelview
Fredericton, N B
E3B 7A8

Date Feb-21-01

Invoice No: 01-016

Submitted by: Dr. Howard Lahti

Method: Vapour Generation (As and Sb)
Gold: MIBK Extraction

Sample Type: 46 Soil (M G S-L)
(F W L-16-E)

Assayed as received

SAMPLE NO.	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)		Au (ppb)
L 1	48	34		12
L 2	5	16		20
L 3	3	8		8
L 4	3	8		5
L 5	94	15		5
L 6	51	8		10
L 7	5	5		18
L 8	0.2	5		25
L 9	42	11		31
L 10	8	5		35
L 11	16	5		22
L 12	22	6		20
L 13	22	4		25
L 14	9	3		25
L 15	27	4		10
L 16	11	3		25
L 17	6	3		30
L 18	28	3		8
L 19	14	5		23
L 20	17	2		10
L 21	13	4		15
L 22	14	2		10
L 23	21	7		20
L 24	0.1	4		11
L 25	8	2		5
L 26	13	2		15
L 27	11	5		15
F W L-16-E				
0+00N	388	10		5
12.5N	48	3		10
25 N	54	26		20
37.5N	16	5		7
50 N	5	3		15
62.5N	2	2		30
75 N	184	22		5
87.5N	284	18		10
100 N	67	4		5

SAMPLE NO.	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)		Au (ppb)
112.5N	42	21		18
125 N	77	5		20
150 N	52	2		12
200 N	22	3		15
25 S	11	.0.4		20
50 S	64	5		20
75 S	51	4		17
100 S	35	4		30
150 S	18	4		18
200 S	228	5		35

COMEAU LAB INC.

220 CH ALPHONSE PETIT-ROCHER-OUEST,NB E6J 1X8
Tel:506-783-7516 Fax:506-783-7154

DSET, INC.
Dr. Howard Lahti
64 Angelview Court
Fredericton, N B
E3B 7A8

Date 10-Oct-00

Invoice No: 00-116

Project No:

Submitted by: Dr. Howard Lahti

Method: Geocham

Sample Type: Soil

Assayed as received

SAMPLE #	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Ag(ppm)
L 5 N 4+50 E	4	16	23	0.30
L 5 N 5+00 E	5	17	35	0.35
L 5 N 5+50 E	7	17	42	0.40
L 5 N 6+00 E	3	15	28	0.40
L 5 N 7+00 E	6	18	55	0.70
L 5 N 7+50 E	9	20	81	0.70
L 5 N 7+75 E	11	20	91	1.10
L 5 N 8+00 E	9	19	79	0.70
L 5 N 8+25 E	9	20	91	0.60
L 5 N 8+50 E	5	18	38	0.70
L 5 N 8+75 E	9	18	84	0.70
L 5 N 9+00 E	7	20	49	0.70
L 5 N 9+25 E	4	11	24	0.40
L 5 N 9+50 E	6	16	31	0.70
L 5 N 10+00 E	6	15	35	0.50
L 5 N 10+50 E	7	23	43	0.70
L 5 N 11+00 E	3	13	24	0.50
L 5 N 12+00 E	4	17	33	0.50

COMEAU LAB INC.

220 CH ALPHONSE PETIT-ROCHER-OUEST,NB E8J 1X8
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DSET, INC.
Dr Howard Lahti
64 Angelview
Fredericton, N B
E3B 7A8

Date Feb-16-01

Invoice No: 01-015

Submitted by: Dr. Howard Lahti

Method: Geochem

Sample Type: 15 SOIL (L & N)

Assayed as received

SAMPLE NO.	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Ni (ppm)	Cr (ppm)
0+0n	14	17	34	59
50 W	12	16	25	52
100 W	9	12	22	31
150 W	14	13	24	46
200 W	10	18	22	33
250 W	20	43	32	49
300 W	26	30	34	54
350 W	30	22	47	72
50 E	10	15	27	45
100 E	14	16	30	46
150 E	11	15	29	47
200 E	11	19	32	47
400 E	11	15	29	51
600 E	7	10	19	38
800 E	20	17	28	48

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT N.B File # A003801 Page 2

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahtf

T6

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
FW L18E 200S	4.11	16.87	30.55	75.4	142	18.9	5.4	279	7.81	40.9	1.9	4.7	16.4	13.4	.22	.98	.93	117	.10	.156	20.1	54.9	.39	81.2	.141	8	4.79	.041	.41	<.2	3.9	.18	.12	6	1.7	<.02	24.5
FW L18E 150S	4.71	29.29	45.38	155.1	243	32.4	13.0	925	8.16	157.6	1.5	2.5	10.5	8.9	.23	4.53	.99	107	.06	.190	16.9	59.3	.48	83.7	.147	9	6.03	.033	.34	.8	4.7	.10	.10	<5	2.5	.04	15.8
FW L18E 100S	3.05	18.81	37.39	116.2	266	20.9	7.2	427	8.58	120.9	1.2	.3	10.0	10.6	.26	2.99	.76	111	.06	.215	16.6	65.0	.36	73.1	.161	5	6.68	.047	.31	.6	4.2	.09	.13	<5	3.2	.02	16.9
FW L18E 75S	4.37	35.34	49.27	160.6	214	30.8	10.6	323	8.46	146.6	1.5	1.0	10.8	9.0	.47	4.54	.83	116	.07	.170	18.2	69.9	.52	73.2	.195	6	7.61	.035	.29	.8	5.9	.08	.04	<5	3.1	.02	16.2
FW L18E 50S	4.05	15.86	24.17	109.4	414	11.0	5.3	368	7.08	74.3	.9	<.2	6.5	9.4	.20	1.89	.70	104	.05	.187	14.3	43.1	.27	65.3	.149	5	5.01	.032	.28	<.2	3.7	.10	.06	<5	2.3	<.02	18.6
FW L18E 25S	2.88	15.63	24.59	109.6	258	13.8	4.8	196	5.71	57.0	.8	<.2	6.2	10.8	.17	3.27	.54	106	.02	.121	19.5	40.2	.26	87.8	.111	4	4.38	.042	.38	<.2	4.0	.18	<.01	<5	1.6	<.02	17.8
FW L18E BL 00	2.25	8.53	26.43	103.1	321	11.6	4.8	237	7.63	118.6	.9	1.0	7.4	7.7	.12	2.42	.65	125	.03	.154	12.9	57.9	.31	60.3	.159	4	5.52	.034	.27	.4	3.9	.14	.07	<5	2.2	<.02	18.0
FW L18E 12.5N	3.38	14.77	35.60	116.0	410	21.6	7.9	288	6.85	61.1	1.2	1.6	8.7	11.5	.19	2.79	.68	91	.04	.107	17.6	53.1	.43	87.4	.110	6	5.74	.043	.38	.2	4.0	.17	.05	8	2.2	<.02	16.5
FW L18E 25N	1.98	11.26	23.83	76.3	501	13.1	5.1	228	6.46	61.7	1.2	.4	7.3	9.4	.19	2.02	.79	100	.04	.120	17.0	51.1	.28	68.7	.132	5	4.96	.034	.29	.2	4.2	.11	.05	14	2.0	<.02	17.4
FW L18E 37.5N	1.42	8.99	25.49	91.5	546	11.9	3.4	135	7.95	67.7	1.0	.6	7.0	9.3	.17	2.00	.97	124	.03	.139	15.2	61.1	.25	64.7	.161	6	5.86	.034	.26	.4	4.8	.07	.10	8	2.8	<.02	23.5
FW L18E 50N	1.88	20.78	36.40	129.1	369	20.5	8.4	313	7.15	209.9	1.0	<.2	7.8	9.5	.29	8.52	.89	102	.06	.167	15.0	64.9	.41	81.0	.150	6	6.40	.036	.30	.6	5.3	.10	.05	19	2.4	<.02	15.4
FW L18E 67.5N	2.55	25.99	39.48	171.0	391	46.5	17.8	419	7.47	205.7	1.0	7.1	10.5	10.2	.27	56.33	.65	136	.02	.151	20.6	94.1	.73	92.2	.219	10	7.16	.042	.38	.7	6.7	.16	.09	58	2.1	<.02	15.7
FW L18E 75N	2.66	16.13	36.04	105.6	533	17.1	5.8	249	9.33	420.0	1.6	2.2	10.7	9.8	.37	31.53	.90	123	.04	.223	20.1	63.8	.36	76.5	.242	5	7.84	.036	.33	.5	5.7	.09	.12	14	3.7	<.02	22.9
FW L18E 87.5N	1.88	23.02	33.69	118.2	793	18.8	5.5	213	8.41	160.8	1.5	<.2	12.7	11.6	.39	4.46	.72	132	.06	.195	19.4	59.3	.33	80.5	.196	5	8.72	.038	.34	<.2	6.1	.10	.10	6	3.2	<.02	27.6
RE FW L18E 87.5N	1.40	14.16	30.69	72.2	359	15.5	4.8	203	11.12	64.3	.8	.4	6.7	10.4	.33	1.04	1.54	158	.04	.137	13.6	61.3	.32	78.5	.174	7	4.34	.033	.32	.7	3.7	.13	.09	7	1.8	.04	25.5
FW L18E 100N	1.63	14.22	36.51	102.9	444	17.6	6.4	283	7.66	81.8	1.3	<.2	9.9	9.6	.33	1.39	.77	110	.04	.194	19.2	53.3	.34	75.7	.140	4	6.44	.034	.32	.4	4.8	.08	.08	13	2.7	<.02	19.1
FW L18E 112.5N	1.27	11.80	37.07	80.9	704	12.4	4.0	236	7.79	52.9	.9	<.2	6.9	10.1	.42	1.14	1.21	106	.06	.164	15.4	54.5	.28	74.3	.134	7	4.58	.036	.30	.3	3.6	.08	.08	<5	2.2	.02	17.9
FW L18E 125N	1.47	13.81	30.63	73.1	366	16.3	4.7	210	11.30	66.4	.8	.3	6.8	11.4	.36	1.15	1.56	162	.04	.139	14.5	62.5	.33	80.5	.177	4	4.43	.035	.33	.7	3.9	.13	.11	17	2.1	.06	25.8
FW L18E 150N	2.37	14.26	35.80	82.0	535	21.3	6.7	221	8.87	50.9	1.0	<.2	6.8	10.5	.33	1.01	.99	103	.07	.171	14.2	66.1	.46	81.9	.132	4	5.13	.034	.32	.3	4.1	.08	.11	5	2.0	.02	16.9
FW L18E 200N	1.91	11.44	31.24	61.1	1573	13.3	3.0	121	9.55	38.6	1.4	<.2	6.6	11.8	.25	1.00	.98	114	.07	.174	13.6	52.9	.24	60.9	.173	5	4.28	.035	.28	.4	3.0	.07	.11	12	2.9	.04	21.0
FW L18E 75N RP	2.31	13.48	31.63	94.6	548	14.8	5.7	217	8.13	370.4	1.4	1.7	9.9	8.7	.36	30.37	.83	106	.04	.207	18.7	58.5	.33	70.9	.209	5	7.55	.034	.31	.5	5.3	.09	.10	6	3.1	.03	20.0
STANDARD DS2	13.72	127.87	31.57	159.5	248	34.4	12.4	823	3.33	58.4	18.7	192.9	3.2	27.3	10.28	9.21	10.62	79	53	.092	15.5	166.7	.60	173.1	.103	3	1.75	.035	.16	7.5	3.2	1.75	.01	225	2.1	1.76	6.1

GROUP 1F - .250 GM SAMPLE, 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: P1 ASH PULP P2 SOIL PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 26 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 6/00 SIGNED BY C. Leong .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT MURGDR File # A003648

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

LE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
L-1	11.14	17.06	76.32	241.4	142	41.1	16.4	652	7.41	96.4	4.0	3.7	8.5	12.3	.32	1.09	1.92	117	.10	.142	34.4	57.3	1.03	144.7	.137	10	3.71	.035	.61	1.3	6.4	.43	.08	<5	1.2	.05	14.7
L-2	1.28	8.52	37.94	98.8	223	23.2	8.3	600	4.60	16.1	1.0	16.0	7.1	11.5	.30	.71	.68	76	.05	.131	18.0	38.7	.48	141.6	.101	7	3.42	.029	.58	.4	3.6	.19	.05	8	.9	.02	13.4
L-3	.63	16.18	41.63	95.3	82	39.4	15.3	561	5.09	26.1	1.6	2.0	17.4	10.7	.25	1.28	.60	71	.07	.076	23.3	54.7	.90	142.7	.146	9	3.59	.029	.85	.7	5.1	.23	.01	8	.4	.06	10.9
L-4	.50	13.75	43.64	87.4	66	38.8	15.2	621	5.23	19.4	1.6	1.4	15.5	10.5	.29	1.57	.59	78	.06	.082	22.3	47.8	.89	146.1	.131	8	3.10	.027	.86	.8	4.5	.21	<.01	7	.4	.05	9.9
L-5	.75	10.23	32.00	79.3	103	15.3	5.6	285	4.63	20.4	.9	2.1	6.6	9.4	.24	.75	.95	87	.05	.118	14.5	40.1	.36	98.1	.115	6	2.92	.026	.52	.3	3.4	.19	.06	9	.9	<.02	14.7
L-6	3.63	11.52	54.61	110.2	74	33.5	14.2	3050	5.02	22.7	1.8	17.8	9.0	19.2	.21	1.42	.72	91	.14	.155	26.0	46.3	.73	179.2	.161	10	2.97	.035	.74	.9	5.0	.32	.02	<5	.5	.07	14.1
L-7	.70	8.28	35.72	52.4	125	11.6	4.1	235	4.40	17.5	.9	3.3	6.3	10.9	.20	.77	.71	83	.06	.131	16.3	31.1	.25	114.7	.102	8	1.99	.026	.54	.2	2.4	.20	.04	<5	.4	.03	15.1
L-8	1.29	12.92	42.06	102.0	106	22.6	7.2	304	5.86	26.2	1.3	.4	8.5	9.7	.36	.83	.81	91	.07	.164	16.2	59.4	.50	116.0	.153	9	4.49	.027	.59	.5	4.6	.16	.07	<5	1.3	.03	17.5
L-9	2.12	15.84	45.99	70.5	177	17.7	5.4	228	8.69	45.3	1.5	1.4	7.9	10.3	.37	.74	.98	120	.06	.168	13.8	63.7	.34	112.8	.263	8	3.23	.023	.48	.5	3.5	.12	.10	7	1.7	.06	26.1
L-10	2.47	16.23	48.11	91.2	240	22.6	7.4	292	13.61	41.6	1.6	6.6	9.1	10.7	.35	.66	.95	116	.07	.173	13.4	87.3	.68	121.4	.335	9	5.31	.023	.57	.9	5.1	.13	.16	11	2.7	.02	27.4
L-11	.86	8.45	26.98	60.7	114	15.4	6.1	362	5.23	19.5	1.1	5.4	7.2	8.4	.31	.76	.76	92	.03	.079	13.9	43.4	.41	117.2	.126	8	3.51	.027	.66	.2	3.8	.26	.06	14	.8	.14	18.5
L-12	.96	10.33	32.79	63.2	153	16.2	6.4	358	4.80	18.9	1.0	4.9	7.1	9.3	.20	.82	.74	88	.03	.123	15.9	43.1	.40	112.0	.107	9	3.45	.028	.56	.2	3.7	.19	.03	<5	.8	.07	15.9
L-13	.90	12.48	61.46	101.4	153	18.7	7.6	473	4.77	20.8	1.0	.9	7.0	10.9	.43	.89	.67	91	.07	.141	14.5	46.4	.44	129.2	.117	8	3.44	.026	.56	.4	3.9	.16	.05	14	.9	.02	14.3
L-14	.77	11.56	34.48	71.1	203	14.3	6.1	496	4.35	17.9	.9	2.2	6.5	9.9	.39	.78	.76	78	.06	.144	13.9	39.4	.36	113.3	.100	6	2.92	.025	.56	.3	3.3	.17	.06	7	.6	<.02	14.6
L-15	.68	11.00	28.49	73.8	136	18.6	7.4	522	5.49	19.9	1.1	<.2	7.8	8.9	.34	.81	.68	101	.05	.132	14.6	57.6	.42	112.1	.110	7	3.74	.025	.59	.3	3.8	.17	.06	20	1.0	.02	15.6
L-16	.93	12.83	37.46	75.4	148	19.9	7.9	522	5.29	19.9	1.2	2.9	8.5	9.1	.40	1.06	.68	98	.04	.138	16.2	44.9	.41	122.2	.112	9	3.34	.025	.63	.4	3.7	.20	.08	9	.9	.02	15.1
L-17	.77	11.53	37.84	71.1	202	17.8	7.5	544	4.65	16.8	1.1	2.7	7.9	10.1	.70	.89	.74	84	.05	.162	15.5	43.8	.42	124.8	.095	7	3.80	.029	.62	.3	4.0	.20	.03	<5	1.1	.05	15.5
L-18	.75	10.77	29.76	83.1	144	19.0	8.3	614	5.31	18.1	1.1	.6	7.6	10.1	.40	.84	.67	94	.05	.131	14.9	45.0	.43	122.7	.105	10	3.94	.027	.62	.3	4.0	.21	.04	<5	.6	.03	16.3
L-19	.72	8.21	33.60	52.1	131	10.6	3.1	207	6.85	19.2	1.2	2.8	7.5	10.3	.38	.77	1.05	101	.04	.168	14.9	56.5	.33	105.6	.089	10	3.63	.029	.58	.2	3.7	.18	.06	<5	1.6	.18	21.8
L-20	.51	11.96	25.66	91.2	147	20.3	9.0	701	5.18	19.2	1.2	1.8	8.7	9.4	.32	.79	.76	94	.04	.131	15.5	55.7	.49	120.5	.120	8	4.27	.026	.60	.4	4.3	.20	.05	9	.9	.10	15.1
GS-L-9	2.11	16.08	43.77	68.5	172	15.9	5.2	234	8.98	46.9	1.4	4.5	7.5	10.4	.38	.67	.97	120	.05	.159	13.5	67.4	.35	114.7	.267	10	3.37	.022	.48	.4	3.6	.12	.10	15	1.8	.07	25.0
L-21	.82	14.02	30.74	89.3	194	21.5	9.6	548	7.25	27.7	1.3	7.3	10.2	9.4	.32	.89	.85	117	.05	.206	15.1	69.3	.51	121.8	.151	12	5.93	.033	.67	.4	4.8	.21	.05	13	1.5	.11	19.9
L-22	.74	14.58	31.36	124.3	376	19.2	6.3	381	7.85	25.4	1.3	2.9	8.2	9.8	.23	.67	.80	107	.06	.175	13.5	70.6	.54	121.7	.132	9	6.70	.030	.60	.6	4.7	.21	.05	9	1.9	.02	20.9
L-23	.61	10.04	25.66	56.1	166	13.8	6.1	555	5.89	18.5	1.1	2.0	8.1	8.7	.13	.92	.59	95	.03	.127	13.7	49.2	.39	112.2	.119	11	4.04	.032	.67	.3	3.7	.29	.03	<5	.8	.02	17.1
L-24	1.15	9.09	46.67	61.5	225	13.2	4.1	282	11.95	26.4	1.9	3.1	12.8	6.8	.24	.65	.66	136	.05	.287	13.3	90.4	.41	118.9	.208	12	10.08	.028	.60	.7	4.7	.16	.12	<5	4.7	<.02	28.8
L-25	.77	13.35	27.70	56.5	393	18.0	6.0	426	8.27	34.1	1.5	.6	10.4	8.1	.21	.67	.87	98	.05	.212	15.2	76.7	.52	101.5	.156	12	6.71	.027	.53	.5	4.9	.14	.09	7	3.0	.04	18.3
L-26	.42	6.19	20.39	39.0	98	8.1	3.2	176	4.69	21.9	.8	2.4	5.1	9.1	.14	.67	.75	80	.03	.088	14.6	37.4	.31	89.1	.062	8	2.64	.029	.52	.2	3.2	.24	.06	<5	.7	.03	16.9
L-27	.66	12.10	24.50	80.7	167	21.9	7.4	431	5.27	20.9	1.1	3.3	7.7	10.3	.22	.72	1.00	81	.04	.148	14.2	61.5	.57	120.8	.113	10	4.71	.031	.62	.4	4.4	.20	.03	10	1.1	.02	15.7
L-8B	1.40	13.27	40.00	108.2	106	20.3	6.8	308	6.06	27.3	1.2	3.4	8.0	10.0	.34	.85	.87	93	.07	.160	15.1	57.0	.53	118.6	.149	10	4.76	.030	.60	.5	4.5	.18	.04	<5	1.3	<.02	17.3
L-27RP	.71	12.45	24.85	84.8	176	22.0	7.3	446	5.40	19.2	1.1	5.1	8.6	10.6	.22	.79	.71	83	.05	.156	14.9	62.5	.59	127.8	.119	8	5.02	.033	.65	.5	4.6	.20	.03	<5	1.3	.03	16.0
L-16B	1.05	12.03	33.34	77.6	114	17.9	7.6	517	5.23	18.7	1.2	3.7	8.6	9.4	.28	.97	.70	97	.04	.142	15.3	52.0	.45	122.8	.102	9	3.57	.030	.64	.3	3.8	.27	.02	9	.9	.05	15.3
STANDARD D	14.51	125.69	35.04	163.5	267	37.9	12.4	834	3.30	59.7	20.0	195.5	4.1	30.0	10.74	9.87	11.35	80	.54	.100	17.2	166.6	.61	177.8	.106	5	1.70	.033	.17	7.9	3.4	1.97	.01	237	2.2	1.78	6.5

dard is STANDARD DS2.

GROUP 1F - 0.25 GM SAMPLE, 10 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 300 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.

UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.

- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 19 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 2/00 SIGNED BY.....D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All res are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT MG File # A004166

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

93

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Ba ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
MGV 50N	1.68	138.07	89.00	3478.0	297	32.2	4.4	.6	13.4	2.10	4384.6	<10	<2
MGV 100N	.89	196.42	64.30	4015.0	396	27.4	2.8	.3	13.3	1.63	2969.1	<10	<2
MGV 150N	1.10	139.08	79.81	3679.8	379	23.4	3.1	.5	14.4	2.38	2664.9	<10	<2
MGV 200N	1.11	225.30	75.01	4402.3	453	20.2	2.9	<.1	10.8	1.66	3894.4	<10	<2
MGV 250N	1.04	189.90	81.21	3857.2	314	22.9	2.3	3.4	9.3	1.78	3202.2	<10	<2
MGV 300N	.98	175.34	51.60	3748.3	362	14.7	2.5	<.1	8.5	1.22	3377.4	<10	<2
MGV 350N	1.19	254.85	79.98	4482.2	457	29.5	3.3	.3	7.4	1.87	3434.4	<10	<2
MGV 400N	1.05	153.17	53.83	3522.6	386	18.7	2.3	1.1	10.1	1.32	2994.3	<10	<2
MGV 450N	.87	216.82	48.53	4710.9	226	30.6	3.1	1.2	14.1	2.02	2854.4	<10	<2
MGV 500N	1.41	128.33	175.53	5196.0	360	43.3	5.4	.6	47.6	2.33	4208.0	<10	<2
MGV 550N	1.17	172.89	116.96	3616.8	379	27.9	2.1	.4	27.2	2.20	2864.2	<10	<2
MGV 600N	1.31	123.42	180.44	3211.9	408	31.3	4.3	1.1	7.6	2.65	2930.7	10	<2
STANDARD DS2	14.68	129.22	34.12	163.8	257	35.3	12.4	62.3	194.8	9.70	156.1	<10	<2

GROUP 1F1 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE, 10 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ASH PULP

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 19 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Oct 24/00 SIGNED BY. C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)
852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT NEW BRUNSWICK File # A003639 Page 1

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

94

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Mn ppm	Fe %	As ppm	U ppm	Au ppb	Th ppm	Sr ppm	Cd ppm	Sb ppm	Bi ppm	V ppm	Ca %	P %	La ppm	Cr ppm	Mg %	Ba ppm	Ti %	B ppm	Al %	Na %	K %	W ppm	Sc ppm	Tl ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Se ppm	Te ppm	Ga ppm
KAE L5N 450EA	06	22	94	15	2	3	1	7	09	8	<1	6	1	<5	02	07	03	4	<01	002	<5	7	01	45	003	3	07	002	02	<2	1	<02	01	8	<1	<02	4
KAE L5N 500E	04	33	78	24	2	7	2	15	15	9	<1	8	2	<5	01	03	02	5	<01	002	6	<5	02	3.8	008	2	08	001	02	<2	1	<02	<01	<5	<1	<02	4
KAE L5N 550E	08	37	96	18	<2	7	4	29	22	10	<1	3	2	<5	01	05	<02	6	<01	006	6	<5	02	4.3	010	1	08	001	02	<2	2	<02	<01	<5	<1	<02	4
KAE L5N 600E	<01	03	<01	2	<2	<1	<1	4	01	2	<1	3	<1	<5	<01	<02	<02	<2	<01	001	<5	<5	<01	.7	001	3	01	001	<01	<2	<1	<02	01	<5	<1	<02	<1
KAE L5N 700EA	40	2 72	7 74	30 2	25	8 5	3 7	184	1 85	4 5	3	3 2	2 7	5 2	03	19	15	36	01	040	10 2	19 2	19	57 3	040	3 1	44	012	23	<2	1 8	12	<01	5	1	<02	6 0
KAE L5N 750E	38	4 47	8 54	46 2	18	11 5	5 9	438	1 80	5 0	4	1 4	3 0	5 5	04	32	14	30	02	079	9 8	17 2	21	61 7	034	5 1	40	011	22	<2	1 7	11	<01	14	2	02	5 4
KAE L5N 775E	49	4 40	8 90	46 9	54	14 4	6 3	341	1 97	4 7	5	8 2	3 5	5 6	05	25	22	31	02	072	10 8	23 0	26	62 7	039	4 1	72	013	24	2	1 8	14	<01	25	1	04	5 5
KAE L5N 800E	26	2 39	8 13	23 2	13	9 4	3 9	215	1 37	3 6	3	4 1	3 9	4 0	01	25	13	22	02	031	7 2	10 8	18	43 4	034	3	75	008	18	<2	1 1	08	<01	7	1	04	3 0
KAE L5N 825E	20	1 33	4 83	11 3	7	4 0	1 8	142	84	2 6	2	1 6	1 2	1 7	01	18	06	14	<01	015	3 4	12 4	09	22 0	025	2	47	005	09	<2	7	04	<01	<5	<1	<02	1 8
KAE L5N 850E	33	1 39	5 86	14 9	20	6 6	2 4	153	1 21	3 7	2	5 1	1 5	3 5	<01	14	13	27	01	033	6 0	13 0	14	36 8	023	6	76	008	18	<2	1 1	09	<01	8	<1	04	3 5
KAE L5N 875E	12	86	1 72	5 8	3	2 5	9	48	35	9	<1	1 1	5	8	03	08	06	7	<01	007	1 6	6 1	06	11 1	011	2	24	002	05	<2	4	03	03	17	<1	12	1 0
KAE L5N 900EA	10	73	1 77	3 8	4	2 1	6	30	31	9	<1	<2	3	6	02	08	04	7	<01	007	1 0	2 9	04	8 8	010	1	17	002	04	<2	4	02	<01	8	<1	07	7
KAE L5N 900ERP	08	68	1 83	4 5	3	2 4	6	32	33	6	<1	1 8	6	7	02	08	04	7	<01	008	1 4	5 2	04	9 4	010	2	18	002	04	<2	3	02	02	5	1	02	7
KAE L5N 925E	02	12	18	9	<2	4	1	8	08	1	<1	6	<1	<5	<01	<02	02	2	<01	001	<5	9	01	1 5	003	<1	03	001	01	<2	1	<02	<01	<5	<1	<02	2
KAE L5N 950EA	34	2 45	6 20	21 3	29	6 3	1 7	72	1 43	3 6	3	11 9	1 9	5 7	04	15	18	25	02	044	9 9	14 6	19	45 3	021	1 1	14	012	24	<2	1 7	11	<01	7	3	06	4 6
KAE L5N 975E	07	70	1 16	3 1	<2	1 5	4	20	27	7	<1	<2	2	5	01	13	03	5	<01	003	9	<5	03	5 3	010	1	13	002	03	<2	2	<02	<01	<5	2	04	6
KAE L5N 1000E	05	26	56	18	<2	8	3	13	13	4	<1	9	1	<5	<01	03	02	4	<01	002	5	1 9	02	3 5	006	2	08	002	02	<2	2	<02	01	<5	2	<02	4
KAE L5N 1050E	10	1 17	2 69	8 9	19	3 7	9	44	78	1 2	3	5 3	9	2 1	05	07	13	7	01	024	3 2	7 5	06	23 3	013	<1	47	004	09	<2	7	04	01	<5	3	02	1 6
KAE L5N 1100E	<01	<01	<01	2	<2	<1	<1	1	02	<1	<1	1 1	<1	<5	<01	<02	<02	<2	<01	001	<5	<5	<01	.5	001	<1	01	001	<01	<2	1	<02	02	<5	3	<02	<1
KAE L5N 1200EA	04	17	88	14	<2	6	4	34	21	5	<1	6	1	<5	01	02	02	6	<01	003	8	6 5	02	5 0	007	1	10	002	03	<2	2	<02	<01	<5	4	03	5
SD ISC	4 74	120	83	301	01	198	9	1824	15 3	6 9	474	3 24	91 9	1 7	170	8	5 7	117	7	80	24 94	2 52	51	31	077	19 4	25 0	27	207 1	049	11	96	058	32	1 2	1 8	14	04	11	7	49	4 4
STANDARD DS2	13 87	120	56	33	32	158	4	256	35 5	11 4	833	3 20	55 6	18 9	208	8	3 5	29	9	10 34	9 41	10 68	77	52	088	17 4	163 4	59	173 6	104	2 1	74	030	17	7 0	3 2	1 83	03	226	2 3	1 81	6 0

GROUP 1F - TOTAL SAMPLE, 10 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL PULP

DATE RECEIVED: SEP 18 2000 DATE REPORT MAILED: Sep 29/2000 SIGNED BY J.D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

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ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT LTV File # A004167

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	Ba ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
LTV L0+0 FS	2.11	3673.24	241.21	1266.1	1737	3406.3	324.9	1.4	33.2	1.85	367.4	297	53
LTV L0+0 BS	1.93	2743.99	298.25	1431.5	1494	2696.1	408.0	1.1	55.0	2.00	380.1	227	55
LTV L0+0 FT	2.36	2540.58	214.54	1270.4	1132	2597.1	213.2	.6	30.2	1.41	457.4	148	21
LTV L0+0 12E	1.19	113.38	76.64	1182.7	326	71.0	6.2	.4	13.0	1.38	2780.9	15	<2
LTV L0+0 25E	.91	139.29	87.60	2291.0	1116	43.9	6.2	3.1	35.5	.62	2205.2	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 50E	1.55	156.51	130.63	1780.3	589	29.3	1.5	1.7	26.5	10.40	3225.0	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 75E	1.21	163.94	99.20	1751.8	853	38.7	7.4	1.0	61.0	2.01	2450.8	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 100E	2.14	129.18	215.22	2451.6	896	37.7	2.5	4.5	14.0	2.52	1921.6	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 150E	1.72	127.63	152.35	2228.9	825	47.8	.7	4.1	60.7	2.63	2874.8	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 200E	1.16	93.82	105.08	1592.6	518	31.1	1.6	.6	90.5	1.52	3521.2	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 250E	3.12	141.75	332.34	2442.1	1298	42.9	.7	5.1	53.5	3.53	2909.8	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 300E	1.55	100.69	102.06	2159.8	591	35.9	2.0	1.7	41.8	1.65	2773.7	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 350E	1.60	108.66	159.60	1896.4	800	25.9	1.1	.4	52.3	1.75	3101.6	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 400E	.58	73.49	74.23	1389.5	404	23.1	1.7	<.1	20.8	.75	3256.7	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 450E	1.04	110.16	82.46	2188.2	710	28.5	.6	1.0	24.2	.99	1976.6	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 500E	1.27	122.15	82.37	1940.8	575	43.2	3.1	.1	34.7	1.38	4360.3	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 15W	2.05	123.85	155.94	1956.4	763	81.5	3.9	.6	26.7	2.45	3429.2	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 25W	1.70	128.90	119.25	1963.1	939	74.4	5.4	1.7	22.9	1.99	3069.4	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 50W	2.01	166.15	91.87	2013.0	1112	71.4	6.5	6.1	30.6	2.24	1512.0	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 75W	1.64	123.82	74.44	1766.7	1079	84.6	9.2	2.9	30.5	2.11	2090.4	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 100W	1.11	143.70	85.16	1742.8	1628	45.3	11.3	2.1	16.8	1.12	1640.1	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 150W	.78	158.26	63.65	1975.7	890	30.9	12.2	.5	32.0	.68	2215.8	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 200W	1.12	109.31	90.87	1704.9	584	30.9	4.3	.6	29.9	1.22	3561.7	<10	<2
LTV L0+0 250W	1.69	104.71	123.48	2194.7	868	31.9	1.0	2.4	31.5	1.80	3641.5	<10	<2
STANDARD DS2	13.42	124.62	33.29	158.1	255	31.6	11.6	58.5	201.7	9.45	148.9	<10	<2

GROUP 1F1 - 0.50 GM SAMPLE, 10 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 20 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ASH PULP

DATE RECEIVED: OCT 19 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Oct 24/00 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes [illegible] abilities for any costs [illegible] the use of this [illegible]

LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716
(ISO 9002 Accredited Co.)

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT LTV File # A004637

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

96

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppb	Co ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	S %	Hg ppb	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
LTV X	3678.82	142.03	862.7	1279	345.7	<.1	30.7	1.24	5.34	8	1582	471
LTV Y	2236.71	199.65	1529.4	1086	210.5	<.1	47.6	1.94	5.29	8	960	208
LTV Z	4765.83	85.70	353.6	1070	211.1	<.1	18.5	.65	5.29	<5	3107	684
LTV L-A 200S	117.47	133.51	2489.2	711	3.3	<.1	118.8	1.57	.99	11	<10	3
LTV L-A 250S	105.36	115.75	2220.3	621	3.3	.1	104.3	2.24	1.20	<5	<10	<2
LTV L-A 300S	130.84	145.61	2051.2	764	5.0	<.1	57.3	2.21	.94	<5	<10	4
LTV L-A 350S	120.30	189.26	1915.0	547	5.1	<.1	165.4	2.51	.86	<5	<10	2
STANDARD DS2	127.35	32.73	160.5	271	12.5	54.4	195.4	8.11	.03	202	11	<2

GROUP 1F - 0.100 GM SAMPLE, 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ASH PULP

DATE RECEIVED: NOV 15 2000 **DATE REPORT MAILED:** Nov 28/00 **SIGNED BY.** C. Leong .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT FWRD File # A100370 Page 1

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	S %	Hg ppb	In ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
FW L16E 200N	29.59	22.63	219	133.4	4.9	1.73	.04	10	.07	<10	<2
FW L16E 150N	70.40	20.34	479	216.3	3.3	1.75	.10	<5	.14	<10	<2
FW L16E 125N	32.81	25.95	286	286.9	7.3	3.83	.07	<5	.08	11	<2
FW L16E 112.5N	78.64	53.46	2185	328.5	16.0	11.16	.36	11	.10	<10	<2
FW L16E 100N	43.49	61.01	650	419.7	8.3	3.71	.08	8	.24	15	<2
FW L16E 75N	147.25	22.79	855	1027.2	5.2	33.63	.12	<5	.15	<10	<2
FW L16E 50N	70.88	31.08	947	219.8	4.2	6.50	.16	7	.13	<10	<2
FW L16E 37.5N	68.68	42.53	1424	261.3	6.6	14.78	.40	10	.08	<10	3
FW L16E 25N	197.55	26.41	1210	447.5	5.4	90.04	.16	7	.15	<10	<2
FW L16E 12.5N	100.90	28.81	816	277.0	4.2	10.42	.21	5	.12	<10	<2
FW L16E 0+00N	42.37	24.28	254	601.9	6.1	41.55	.07	<5	.09	<10	<2
FW L16E 25S	3.90	10.17	146	35.4	4.1	1.60	.02	<5	.04	<10	<2
FW L16E 50S	10.26	37.34	638	178.8	2.9	5.59	.03	<5	.06	14	<2
FW L16E 62.5S	66.69	34.03	739	240.3	18.9	9.88	.17	6	.13	<10	<2
FW L16E 75S	112.84	15.91	653	269.8	5.4	5.79	.07	9	.05	<10	<2
FW L16E 87.5S	271.36	31.80	536	1317.8	7.5	13.37	.14	<5	.17	16	2
FW L16E 100S	8.56	7.88	222	70.9	6.9	1.55	.02	<5	.04	<10	<2
FW L16E 150S	13.20	12.44	78	59.8	4.1	2.18	.04	<5	.05	<10	2
FW L16E 200S	18.39	24.69	111	686.8	4.1	2.76	.04	<5	.04	<10	<2
FW L16E 75S RP	101.59	14.70	695	276.7	6.0	5.73	.08	<5	.05	<10	<2
FW L15E 200N	1.10	13.39	201	39.3	2.7	1.18	.05	<5	.05	<10	2
FW L15E 150N	1.86	14.83	313	31.2	10.4	1.16	.12	<5	.07	<10	<2
FW L15E 125N	2.57	7.72	228	36.3	4.6	.96	.08	<5	.05	<10	<2
FW L15E 100N	1.70	7.71	282	31.5	3.0	1.31	.09	5	.06	<10	<2
RE FW L15E 100N	1.66	7.80	292	32.5	3.3	1.32	.09	<5	.05	15	<2
FW L15E 87.5N	1.35	12.98	324	36.8	4.0	1.86	.07	<5	.07	<10	<2
FW L15E 75N	1.37	18.40	571	52.0	3.7	2.16	.08	8	.08	<10	<2
FW L15E 62.5N	1.00	10.86	40[illegible]	35.3	4.0	1.62	.05	<5	.04	<10	<2
FW L15E 50N	1.05	11.61	302	43.9	6.0	1.74	.06	<5	.05	<10	<2
FW L15E 37.5N	.98	10.52	256	29.6	5.9	1.48	.05	<5	.05	<10	<2
FW L15E 25N	1.60	13.20	105	42.2	4.3	1.64	.03	<5	.05	<10	2
FW L15E 12.5N	1.77	10.77	168	29.4	8.1	1.60	.08	<5	.02	<10	4
FW L15E 0+00N	1.19	11.05	239	32.7	7.4	1.57	.06	<5	.05	<10	2
FW L15E 25S	1.20	9.48	315	42.0	8.2	1.56	.08	<5	.05	<10	2
STANDARD DS2	14.72	127.73	277	57.4	208.7	9.72	.03	213	5.64	<10	<2

GROUP 1F - 0.250 GM SAMPLE, 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: SOIL PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 8 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 22/01 SIGNED BY: C. Leong D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data 1 FA ___

SAMPLE#	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	As ppm	Au ppb	Sb ppm	S %	Hg ppb	In ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
FW L15E 50S	1.52	21.18	236	70.6	3.7	1.95	.06	13	.10	<10	<2
FW L15E 75S	1.16	10.32	351	48.5	2.9	1.47	.03	6	.07	<10	<2
FW L15E 100S	1.35	15.62	221	74.7	2.6	3.39	.03	13	.07	<10	<2
RE FW L15E 100S	1.40	13.08	452	61.8	4.0	1.80	.06	13	.06	<10	<2
FW L15E 112.5S	4.05	16.94	291	32.0	2.0	.83	.07	9	.09	<10	<2
FW L15E 150S	1.59	14.62	267	82.6	1.8	2.02	.09	11	.07	<10	<2
FW L15E 200S	1.14	10.40	244	38.1	1.9	.97	.05	6	.06	<10	<2
FW L15E 87.5N RP	1.33	12.48	269	36.2	1.2	1.19	.04	<5	.07	<10	<2
STANDARD DS2	14.32	121.42	251	56.3	209.3	8.94	.01	209	5.18	13	<2

Sample type: SOIL PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data 1 FA ___

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Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT LAC COLOMB File # A100368 Page 1

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sample gm
MUG L2N 250E	2.70	6	4.8	3.1	13.4	.08	11.1	.17	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0570
MUG L2N 200E	1.47	3	3.8	2.7	.6	.03	13.2	.16	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0320
MUG L2N 150E	.94	2	3.3	2.7	<.2	.02	10.8	.12	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0220
MUG L2N 100E	1.73	3	5.7	4.8	<.2	.03	18.0	.23	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0380
MUG L2N 100W	1.63	2	4.1	3.6	.2	.04	7.2	.11	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0300
MUG L2N 200W	1.00	2	2.2	2.8	.4	.02	7.4	.05	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0210
MUG L2N 250W	2.53	3	4.0	10.7	1.3	.04	10.6	.10	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0480
MUG L2N 300W	2.44	9	5.2	8.6	68.7	.07	12.9	.21	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0580
MUG L2N 350W	.99	4	1.9	1.4	13.5	.01	5.3	.05	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0120
MUG L2N 400W	.63	<2	1.5	1.1	3.1	.01	3.8	.05	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0110
MUG L8N 800E	1.38	<2	1.9	1.8	2.9	.02	6.0	.05	.01	<10	<2	.39	2.32	.82	.0210
MUG L8N 600E	.59	<2	1.3	.6	1.1	.01	5.3	.03	<.01	<10	<2	.23	1.49	.60	.0150
MUG L8N 400E	.08	<2	.4	<.1	<.2	<.01	1.4	<.01	<.01	<10	<2	.01	.22	.09	.0020
MUG L8N 200E	.09	4	.2	<.1	<.2	<.01	2.0	<.01	<.01	<10	<2	<.01	.06	.02	.0009
MUG L8N 150E	.08	2	.4	.1	8.3	<.01	1.7	.01	<.01	<10	<2	.05	.37	.16	.0043
MUG L8N 100E	.03	<2	.3	<.1	.8	<.01	2.0	<.01	<.01	<10	<2	<.01	.11	.05	.0018
MUG L8N 50E	.41	<2	.5	.2	.2	<.01	1.8	.01	.01	<10	<2	.03	.30	.10	.0030
MUG L8N 0+00E	.20	4	.6	.3	24.6	<.01	<.5	.01	<.01	<10	<2	.04	.32	.13	.0034
RE MUG L8N 200W	2.80	325	4.4	16.2	10.8	.08	11.7	.13	.01	<10	<2	1.60	11.54	4.03	.1288
MUG L8N 50W	.45	5	1.3	.6	13.7	.01	4.2	.03	<.01	<10	<2	.19	1.05	.42	.0103
MUG L8N 100W	.43	2	1.4	1.0	1.6	.01	5.8	.04	<.01	<10	<2	.19	1.34	.51	.0104
MUG L8N 150W	.93	2	2.3	1.5	2.2	.02	6.3	.06	<.01	<10	<2	.34	2.17	.81	.0198
MUG L8N 200W	4.84	11	7.6	28.2	28.5	.15	21.4	.23	.01	<10	<2	2.81	20.06	7.00	.2500
MUG L8N 250W	10.52	20	26.7	97.2	17.4	.15	41.9	.50	.02	<10	<2	4.84	79.27	11.41	.2500
MUG L8N 300W	22.30	20	26.8	35.4	13.6	.30	52.3	.72	<.01	<10	2	7.69	43.50	16.22	.3086
MUG L8N 350W	3.31	7	7.6	2.7	2.4	.07	12.4	.09	<.01	<10	<2	.60	4.53	1.41	.0298
MUG L12N 800E	.66	2	.5	.3	.4	<.01	3.0	.01	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0046
MUG L12N 600E	.19	<2	.4	.1	<.2	<.01	1.9	<.01	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0020
MUG L12N 400E	.45	2	1.3	.4	.9	.01	3.6	.03	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0143
MUG L12N 200E	2.94	5	1.6	.7	31.7	.02	5.8	.04	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0150
MUG L12N 150E	.78	3	1.3	.5	15.5	.01	3.5	.03	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0117
MUG L12N 100E	.33	2	.9	.1	2.9	<.01	2.9	.01	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0040
MUG L12N 50E	.28	<2	.7	.1	5.3	<.01	2.6	.01	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0056
MUG L12N 0+00E	.07	<2	.4	.1	2.0	<.01	2.1	.01	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0036
STANDARD DS2	127.62	259	35.9	12.5	197.3	.53	166.0	.59	.02	<10	<2	8.16	31.60	13.59	.5000

GROUP 1F1 - TOTAL SAMPLE, 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: L.S. PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 8 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 16/01 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Note. Data reported without standardization

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sample gm
MUG L12N 50W	.33	2	1.1	.4	2.6	.01	4.0	.02	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0095
MUG L12N 100W	.64	<2	1.6	.6	8.6	.02	3.9	.04	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0152
MUG L12N 150W	.59	2	2.6	.8	8.9	.02	7.0	.04	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0205
MUG L12N 200W	1.78	4	4.2	2.2	6.9	.05	9.2	.11	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0425
RE MUG L8N 200W RP	2.26	5	4.3	12.5	2.9	.07	13.4	.11	<.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.1030
MUG L12N 250W	.18	<2	.6	.2	.8	<.01	.9	.01	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0067
MUG L12N 300W	.33	<2	.7	.2	.7	<.01	3.2	.01	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0053
MUG L12N 350W	.72	3	2.0	1.0	.9	.01	9.1	.06	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0119
MUG L8N 200W RP	5.30	8	9.5	33.9	8.0	.17	25.9	.27	.02	<10	<2	2.83	19.56	6.58	.2500
MUG L12N 50E RP	.41	2	.9	.4	2.9	.01	4.9	.02	.01	<10	<2	-	-	-	.0106
ISC-2	228.40	2994	24.2	11.3	1003.2	.52	38.2	.40	.11	<10	<2	5.92	36.20	13.96	.2500
STANDARD DS2	131.60	272	35.9	12.6	197.5	.55	178.8	.61	.03	<10	<2	8.00	30.09	12.73	.5000

Sample type: L.S. PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Note : Data reported without standardization.

All res: are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes t. liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

SAMPLE#	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sample gm
MUG L12N 50W	.18	.9	.37	.0095
MUG L12N 100W	.37	1.8	.85	.0152
MUG L12N 150W	.40	2.0	.86	.0205
MUG L12N 200W	1.02	5.0	2.17	.0425
RE MUG L12N 200W	1.37	8.4	3.44	.1030
MUG L12N 250W	.08	.4	.18	.0067
MUG L12N 300W	.09	.4	.17	.0053
MUG L12N 350W	.28	1.9	.83	.0119
MUG L12N 50E RP	.23	1.2	.57	.0106
STANDARD DS2	8.42	30.1	14.14	.5000

Sample type: . Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

Data reported without standardization

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT LAC COLOMB File # A100368R Page 1

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

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SAMPLE#	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sample gm
MUG L2N 250E	1.24	9.6	3.70	.0570
MUG L2N 200E	.37	2.4	.97	.0320
MUG L2N 150E	.29	1.7	.67	.0220
MUG L2N 100E	.57	2.9	1.05	.0380
MUG L2N 100W	.63	3.7	1.40	.0300
MUG L2N 200W	.37	3.3	.92	.0210
MUG L2N 250W	1.00	10.1	2.16	.0480
MUG L2N 300W	1.40	11.4	3.57	.0580
MUG L2N 350W	.32	2.3	.76	.0120
MUG L2N 400W	.20	1.5	.59	.0110
MUG L12N 800E	.06	.4	.18	.0046
MUG L12N 600E	.02	.2	.09	.0020
MUG L12N 400E	.25	1.4	.57	.0143
MUG L12N 200E	.33	2.1	.84	.0150
MUG L12N 150E	.27	5.2	1.25	.0117
MUG L12N 100E	.04	.4	.15	.0040
MUG L12N 50E	.07	.5	.21	.0056
MUG L12N 0+00E	.03	.3	.09	.0036
STANDARD DS2	8.16	31.6	13.59	.5000

GROUP 1F - TOTAL SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: PULP

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 19 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 26/01 SIGNED BY ..... D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Data reported without standardization

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data A FA

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. PROJECT LAC COLOMB File # A100369

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

103

SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Pd ppb	Pt ppb	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Sample gm
MUG L8N RD 800E	2.43	2	3.3	2.6	10.2	.04	9.0	.08	.01	<10	<2	.67	4.22	1.59	.0253
MUG L8N RD 400E	.05	<2	1.3	.2	.8	.01	5.5	.01	<.01	<10	<2	.09	.48	.16	.0058
MUG L8N RD 200E	.11	<2	.8	.2	.9	.01	4.1	.01	<.01	<10	<2	.12	.61	.24	.0075
MUG L8N RD 100E	.16	<2	.9	.1	.2	<.01	4.7	.01	<.01	<10	<2	.04	.21	.07	.0024
MUG L8N RD 50E	.19	<2	.8	.3	.3	.01	1.5	.02	.02	<10	<2	.14	.76	.30	.0085
RE MUG L8N RD 200W	1.49	2	2.7	5.5	3.6	.05	7.5	.08	.01	<10	<2	.88	5.38	1.97	.0693
MUG L8N RD 50W	.27	<2	1.0	.5	.4	.01	6.6	.02	.02	<10	<2	.16	.80	.28	.0076
MUG L8N RD 100W	.32	<2	.8	.5	<.2	.01	7.4	.03	.02	<10	<2	.15	.99	.33	.0076
MUG L8N RD 150W	1.39	2	3.4	1.8	<.2	.04	10.1	.10	.02	<10	<2	.65	3.83	1.38	.0263
MUG L8N RD 200W	5.31	9	9.5	18.6	2.3	.16	20.8	.25	.03	<10	<2	2.93	18.42	6.28	.2500
MUG L8N RD 300W	12.08	11	18.9	22.2	25.9	.21	40.8	.49	.01	<10	<2	5.43	32.82	11.72	.2104
MUG L8N RD 350W	3.41	2	6.1	2.1	1.8	.10	12.2	.10	<.01	<10	<2	.74	4.67	1.63	.0299
STANDARD DS2	120.62	251	33.1	11.0	193.7	.50	155.4	.56	.01	<10	<2	7.64	28.78	12.42	.5000

GROUP 1F - TOTAL SAMPLE, 6 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: L.S. PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: FEB 8 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: Feb 16/01 SIGNED BY. C. Leong .D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Note: Data reported without standardization.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data___ FA ___

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GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. File # A100593 Page 1
64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

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SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Ta ppm	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
MUG L11+50N 0-100W	248.68	675	88.2	8.7	55.0	38.79	40.0	1.14	2.71	.20	4.24	14.54	6.64	25	3
MUG L11+50N 150-200W	223.96	626	56.3	3.7	35.8	36.73	25.5	1.20	2.46	.08	5.47	18.35	7.66	105	13
MUG L11+50N 250W	240.49	783	108.4	11.3	24.9	43.88	18.2	.89	2.39	<.05	3.16	9.24	4.07	<10	3
MUG L11+50N 300W	261.07	552	107.7	8.8	25.0	41.61	30.7	1.20	2.38	.06	2.64	10.42	4.88	<10	6
MUG L11+50N 350W	285.48	362	153.3	14.2	58.7	34.50	39.7	1.41	2.17	.09	6.24	20.81	7.89	35	7
MUG L11+50N 375W	294.15	407	132.6	11.6	46.4	33.34	41.6	1.15	2.29	.10	6.36	19.37	8.07	115	4
MUG L11+50N 400W	232.96	362	78.2	5.8	47.3	44.64	32.3	.88	1.86	.13	4.16	12.19	5.22	18	9
MUG L11+50N 425W	302.24	296	129.9	13.1	85.5	32.33	42.2	1.24	2.38	.09	7.78	24.68	8.65	<10	17
MUG L11+50N 450W	220.97	230	63.7	7.3	24.5	41.61	19.5	1.24	1.78	.08	3.90	12.19	5.55	165	3
MUG L11+50N 475W	267.26	343	115.9	14.1	28.8	34.11	39.1	1.44	2.15	.09	5.15	17.36	8.26	<10	18
MUG L11+50N 500W	226.54	516	112.3	9.6	15.1	32.26	53.2	1.37	2.21	.12	6.82	23.10	9.14	44	7
MUG L11+50N 525W	193.50	395	147.4	17.9	29.4	44.29	25.0	1.02	2.08	.09	3.10	9.84	3.85	32	<2
MUG L11+50N 550W	247.40	709	140.1	15.2	57.3	43.33	32.3	.84	2.51	<.05	2.31	8.87	3.64	38	<2
MUG L11+50N 600-650W	280.90	759	70.9	10.6	26.4	47.90	9.5	.79	2.20	<.05	1.28	4.05	2.03	54	7
MUG L11+50N 700-750W	209.92	813	69.1	11.0	26.3	50.76	9.9	.64	1.56	<.05	.76	3.00	1.37	<10	11
MUG L11+50N 800W	156.85	456	38.7	4.5	2.3	52.25	6.6	.68	2.68	<.05	1.14	2.98	1.35	31	<2
RE MUG L11+50N 800W	146.14	483	31.8	2.7	4.6	50.66	6.2	.67	2.47	<.05	.81	2.61	1.63	27	9
MUG L9N 800W	221.10	488	36.7	3.2	26.7	48.82	7.1	.74	2.00	<.05	2.00	5.97	2.49	<10	11
MUG L9N 825W	242.97	579	37.2	4.0	57.7	45.64	15.4	.55	2.31	.06	2.75	9.20	4.28	<10	17
MUG L9N 850W	207.23	507	52.7	7.7	7.4	50.08	10.3	.68	2.05	<.05	1.44	4.73	1.87	<10	4
MUG L9N 875W	135.37	710	27.1	5.3	22.4	52.01	3.1	.79	1.92	<.05	.74	2.41	.99	<10	<2
MUG L9N 900W	335.79	709	47.0	7.2	11.9	46.97	11.9	.71	1.98	.06	1.83	6.15	2.26	29	7
MUG L9N 925W	140.47	574	37.3	6.6	12.4	52.29	5.4	.57	2.33	<.05	1.26	3.89	1.37	<10	<2
MUG L9N 950W	142.48	471	51.6	3.4	30.3	52.78	5.4	.57	1.98	<.05	1.36	3.87	1.31	16	11
MUG L9N 975W	147.54	441	56.5	5.9	14.2	45.91	7.6	.68	4.10	<.05	1.92	5.07	2.44	36	2
MUG L9N 1000W	142.60	523	42.9	2.4	6.1	48.70	7.5	.51	3.65	<.05	1.77	5.66	2.28	20	11
MUG L9+75N 0+50+100W	282.44	1282	84.8	7.4	136.8	38.72	25.2	1.34	3.02	.06	2.84	9.78	3.86	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 150-200W	214.96	633	78.7	10.2	21.7	42.39	32.2	.87	2.06	<.05	3.22	10.95	5.66	48	<2
MUG L9+75N 250-300W	182.65	554	75.9	11.4	14.3	48.81	11.7	.57	1.69	<.05	2.35	7.98	3.45	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 350-400W	238.29	871	94.8	3.4	21.5	37.28	27.2	1.08	2.42	<.05	3.92	13.61	6.73	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 450-500W	225.00	974	96.4	11.6	33.0	47.43	16.4	.90	2.17	<.05	2.27	7.11	2.89	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 550-600W	240.55	849	97.5	5.2	19.2	41.41	28.7	1.26	2.22	<.05	2.99	10.19	4.66	<10	3
MUG L9+75N 650W	273.64	1141	80.4	3.3	36.2	39.46	25.7	1.05	2.55	<.05	3.52	11.22	5.10	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 700W	254.64	924	47.6	4.0	18.2	46.08	13.6	.76	2.22	<.05	1.98	7.88	3.57	84	<2
STANDARD DS2	127.05	246	33.2	12.6	187.4	.57	164.3	.55	.03	<.05	8.04	32.05	13.45	<10	<2

GROUP 1F - 0.100 GM SAMPLE, 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
UPPER LIMITS - AG, AU, HG, W, SE, TE, TL, GA, SN = 100 PPM; MO, CO, CD, SB, BI, TH, U, B = 2,000 PPM; CU, PB, ZN, NI, MN, AS, V, LA, CR = 10,000 PPM.
- SAMPLE TYPE: ASH PULP Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

DATE RECEIVED: MAR 5 2001 DATE REPORT MAILED: March 9/01 SIGNED BY. . . . . D. TOYE, C.LEONG, J. WANG; CERTIFIED B.C. ASSAYERS

Due, small samples, detection limits for Pd + may be 5x original reported.

All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of the analysis only.

Data FA

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SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Ta ppm	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
MUG L9+75N 725W	226.00	813	43.2	4.0	26.7	50.05	13.0	.74	1.90	<.05	2.46	7.13	3.37	36	8
MUG L9+75N 750W	237.35	527	35.1	6.1	5.2	49.78	10.5	.62	2.02	.06	2.57	6.93	3.39	33	<2
MUG L9+75N 775W	247.07	823	44.9	8.7	13.8	49.32	7.7	.75	2.04	<.05	1.86	5.49	2.33	34	<2
MUG L9+75N 800W	238.36	631	29.9	3.7	28.7	50.39	10.5	.63	1.77	<.05	1.73	5.66	2.24	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 825W	220.08	613	32.3	6.1	11.7	50.18	4.9	.56	1.85	<.05	1.67	5.23	2.11	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 850W	242.24	772	30.7	5.2	21.8	51.39	8.5	.79	1.88	<.05	1.72	5.39	2.49	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 875W	172.48	423	25.3	7.9	35.5	53.30	12.1	.57	1.42	<.05	.97	3.33	1.67	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 900W	162.44	509	54.6	11.0	<.2	53.53	7.1	.63	1.90	<.05	.98	3.53	1.52	<10	<2
MUG L9+75N 950-1000W	135.57	413	40.1	5.6	10.0	48.27	8.5	.53	3.68	<.05	1.54	4.93	2.55	33	3
MUG L9+75N 825W RP	220.50	637	34.3	8.0	12.4	50.47	9.1	.57	2.62	<.05	1.61	5.24	2.57	12	<2
MUG L12+25N 300W	263.62	403	79.6	8.6	25.5	40.56	26.8	1.42	2.01	<.05	4.13	13.05	7.30	<10	2
MUG L12+25N 325W	211.72	500	86.7	7.2	14.8	40.21	36.1	1.10	2.07	<.05	5.64	18.31	9.44	<10	15
MUG L12+25N 350W	264.55	573	75.5	7.9	19.6	35.90	29.9	1.52	2.48	.06	6.64	20.77	10.72	<10	14
MUG L12+25N 375W	257.84	502	101.6	7.3	27.3	27.98	76.0	1.18	2.03	.10	8.93	30.58	15.20	<10	43
MUG L12+25N 400W	268.64	546	147.8	12.0	68.7	34.28	60.8	1.37	1.86	.08	7.54	27.01	12.68	<10	21
RE MUG L12+25N 400W	264.24	511	151.0	15.1	23.6	33.99	57.1	1.40	1.83	.09	6.93	25.80	12.23	<10	9
MUG L12+25N 425W	258.50	621	188.0	12.0	35.4	27.39	51.7	1.51	1.93	.07	8.51	28.26	13.47	<10	20
MUG L12+25N 450W	274.61	411	125.3	21.0	896.4	29.22	46.3	1.49	2.85	<.05	8.39	24.68	12.81	<10	10
MUG L12+25N 475W	245.06	580	124.2	19.1	33.8	34.18	35.4	1.23	3.20	<.05	5.94	19.14	9.96	<10	5
MUG L12+25N 500W	263.26	648	90.6	13.3	24.5	36.94	33.4	1.44	3.04	.10	5.04	16.82	8.71	<10	16
STANDARD DS2	125.32	273	36.8	13.1	201.9	.53	161.3	.55	.03	<.05	8.15	31.57	14.11	10	<2

Sample type: ASH PULP. Samples beginning 'RE' are Reruns and 'RRE' are Reject Reruns.

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. (ISO 9002 Accredited Co.) 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

GEOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS CERTIFICATE

Deep Search Expl. Technologies Inc. File # A100594

64 Angelview Court, Fredericton NB E3B 7A8 Submitted by: Howard Lahti

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SAMPLE#	Cu ppm	Ag ppb	Ni ppm	Co ppm	Au ppb	Ca %	Cr ppm	Mg %	S %	Ta ppm	Y ppm	Ce ppm	Nd ppm	Pd ppb	Pt ppb
MUG L7+75N 0-100W	247.71	726	53.1	2.9	41.8	43.81	19.8	1.19	1.96	<.05	3.14	9.44	4.40	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 150-200W	236.30	855	52.8	3.0	33.3	45.59	20.6	1.25	2.42	<.05	3.16	9.36	4.82	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 250-300W	283.53	871	52.1	6.3	21.4	45.62	17.2	1.15	2.36	<.05	2.64	8.35	3.68	<10	5
MUG L7+75N 350-400W	331.14	1085	56.4	16.3	49.9	48.48	13.9	.88	2.32	<.05	2.65	7.19	3.26	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 450-500W	242.48	1199	39.1	20.6	23.3	48.05	11.5	.82	2.00	<.05	1.46	4.96	2.40	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 550-600W	253.95	834	31.7	3.5	35.5	49.24	15.0	.73	2.11	.06	2.32	7.06	3.62	<10	4
MUG L7+75N 650-700W	233.28	616	36.3	7.2	18.4	52.62	9.0	.53	1.90	<.05	1.84	5.67	2.77	<10	4
MUG L7+75N 750-800W	254.89	927	25.3	5.5	20.8	54.95	8.3	.57	1.94	<.05	1.64	4.65	2.11	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 850-900W	208.29	677	31.0	6.2	9.9	54.49	7.5	.59	2.25	<.05	1.58	4.48	2.23	31	3
MUG L7+75N 950-1000W	124.62	453	22.2	1.4	16.0	52.44	7.3	.52	3.30	<.05	1.68	4.57	2.11	<10	3
MUG L7+75N 1050W	124.12	460	30.4	2.8	19.5	48.51	8.6	.75	4.45	<.05	1.49	4.67	2.09	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 1100W	131.25	414	22.7	.9	8.4	48.75	9.5	.52	3.90	<.05	2.06	6.31	3.01	21	8
MUG L7+75N 1125W	108.30	448	15.2	.7	2.6	53.83	6.5	.62	2.79	<.05	1.24	3.61	1.73	15	4
MUG L7+75N 1150W	122.52	336	17.9	.3	6.5	52.40	6.5	.49	3.23	<.05	1.77	4.20	2.26	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 1175W	133.11	570	33.5	.7	6.2	51.82	9.3	.81	1.60	<.05	1.89	4.78	2.42	<10	7
MUG L7+75N 1200W	137.34	563	38.5	1.6	16.4	51.68	9.6	.64	2.69	<.05	1.76	5.21	2.15	60	3
MUG L7+75N 1225W	128.55	407	41.1	2.1	7.8	49.98	6.3	.63	4.11	<.05	1.57	4.61	2.18	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 1250W	165.46	501	43.1	2.0	17.5	51.41	10.8	.71	2.24	<.05	2.15	6.61	3.13	<10	10
RE MUG L7+75N 1250W	158.52	472	38.5	2.1	15.7	50.47	11.4	.70	2.08	<.05	2.11	6.42	3.00	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 1275W	136.69	574	45.7	2.9	4.3	51.16	8.3	.77	3.07	<.05	1.59	4.74	2.50	<10	<2
MUG L7+75N 1300W	136.56	517	35.8	2.6	11.8	53.01	14.6	.46	1.64	<.05	3.06	8.51	4.15	20	<2
MUG L7+75N 1325W	108.32	560	12.7	1.0	10.3	54.32	9.2	.48	1.63	<.05	1.99	5.72	2.76	<10	7
MUG L7+75N 1350W	103.61	456	29.5	3.4	15.1	52.56	13.2	.40	1.58	<.05	3.03	8.57	4.01	<10	<2
STANDARD DS2	127.77	240	34.7	12.6	198.1	.51	162.1	.57	.05	<.05	8.21	31.24	13.93	12	<2

GROUP 1F - 0.200 GM SAMPLE, 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR AND IS DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSIS BY ICP/ES & MS.
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Due to small samples, detection limits for Pd & Pt may be 5X original reported.

All results are considered the confidential...